

Additional THORNLEY material

Oct 11, '77

Checked and remaining exhibits

are margined

ambassador's residence and a private conversation.
LASAGA had advised the White House that he received the above report from ANGELO FERNANDEZ VARELA, an employee of the Voice of Cuba in Miami, Florida, who received the information from SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON, who reportedly was in

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3047

Mexico, D. F., doing some investigative work after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON was interviewed at Miami, Florida, and stated that while in Mexico, D. F., from November 20 to 29, 1963, attending the Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organizations, he was at the offices of the newspaper "Excelsior" on the night of November 25, 1963. He learned through the Mexican press that the Mexican Government had arrested one SILVIA DURAN, that DURAN allegedly had OSWALD as a guest in her house during his visit to Mexico, and that DURAN had placed OSWALD in contact with officials of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F.

DIAZ VERSON claimed Dr. BORRELL NAVARROS, an exiled Cuban newspaperman employed by "Excelsior," told him that on the day following OSWALD's arrival in Mexico, D. F., OSWALD and DURAN went to a restaurant called the "Caballo Blanco" or possibly the "Caballo Bayo," where they met an official of the Cuban Embassy. DIAZ VERSON claimed he knew nothing about OSWALD and the Cuban official's having left the restaurant together in a car.

T-3 advised that on January 11, 1964, Dr. EDUARDO BORRELL NAVARRO, a former Cuban cabinet minister who on occasions writes feature articles for the Mexico City daily newspaper "Excelsior," and resides at 1903 Romero Street, Apartment 301, Mexico, D. F., furnished the following:

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON was in Mexico, D. F., as he had claimed and discussed OSWALD with BORRELL and other Cuban exiles. DIAZ VERSON also visited BORRELL at the latter's home.

BORRELL did not corroborate the story credited to him by DIAZ VERSON concerning the visit to a Mexico City restaurant by OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN. BORRELL stated he had never heard this story or anything similar.

BORRELL knew of no meeting between OSWALD and Cuban Embassy officials other than the meetings which allegedly occurred at the time OSWALD visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F. BORRELL knew nothing concerning any visit by OSWALD to the home of DURAN.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3047-Continued

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On January 17, 1964, T-3 advised that he had been unable to locate a "Caballo Blanco" restaurant in Mexico, D. F., but stated that there is a "Caballo Bayo" restaurant located on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F. Source stated that it is a very large, typical, Mexican restaurant which does a thriving business. Source advised that on January 11, 1964, the photographs of former Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE LOPEZ, who was in charge of the Cuban Consulate at the time of OSWALD's visit of Cuban Ambassador JOAQUIN HERNANDEZ ANLAS, of SILVIA DURAN, and of OSWALD were shown to the employees of the "Caballo Bayo" restaurant and extensive interviews among the employees of this restaurant were conducted without locating anyone who could recognize any of the photographs of the persons mentioned above as having been at this restaurant.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3047-Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 3048

KBOX Audio reel 1, Item 33
Friday afternoon, November 22, 1963

*Mauser found
in 5th fl. staircase*

NEWS REPORT FROM DALLAS

A rifle found in a staircase on the fifth floor of the building on which the assassin is believed to have shot the President of the United States. Sheriff's deputies identify the weapon as a 7.65 Mauser, a German-made Army rifle with a telescopic sight. It had one shell in the chamber. Three spent shells were found nearby.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3048

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DL 44-1639

these photographs. MUNDY then told RUBY that signs such as in the photographs were prominently displayed all over Dallas and were even used as car stickers. RUBY was not aware of this and MUNDY recalled that RUBY put the two photographs back in his pocket and disappeared.

MUNDY recalled that after RUBY left, he (MUNDY) asked if anyone knew that man and somebody said that was JACK RUBY. MUNDY said he associated the name RUBY with a night club in Dallas. He said this was his only association with JACK RUBY.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3046—Continued

X. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AND ALLEGATIONS
RELATING TO OSWALD

(A) Allegation by SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON
Concerning OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN

The White House at Washington, D. C., received a paper entitled "Possible Psychological Motivations in the Assassination of President KENNEDY" written by JOSE I. LASAGA, 2340 N. E. 7th Avenue, Apartment 4, Miami, Florida.

This speculative paper attempted to establish that the motivation of OSWALD in the assassination of President KENNEDY was FIDEL CASTRO or a CASTRO agent and that OSWALD was so motivated during his trip to Mexico between September 27 and October 2, 1963. The paper included the allegation that OSWALD had an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, whom he met at a restaurant on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F., from where they departed together in the Cuban Ambassador's automobile for a private conversation.

LASAGA had advised the White House that he received the above report from ANSEL FERNANDEZ WARELA, an employee of the Voice of Cuba in Miami, Florida, who received the information from SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON, who reportedly was in

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3047

Mexico, D. F., doing some investigative work after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON was interviewed at Miami, Florida, and stated that while in Mexico, D. F., from November 20 to 29, 1963, attending the Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organi-

On January 17, 1964, T-5 advised that he had been unable to locate a "Caballo Blanco" restaurant in Mexico, D. F., but stated that there is a "Caballo Bayo" restaurant located on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F. Source stated that it is a very large, typical, Mexican restaurant which does a thriving business. Source advised that on January 11, 1964, the photographs of former Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE LOPEZ, who was in charge of the Cuban Consulate at the time of OSWALD's visit, of Cuban Ambassador JOAQUIN HERNANDEZ ARNAS, of SILVIA DURAN, and of OSWALD were shown to the employees of the "Caballo Bayo" restaurant and extensive interviews among the employees of this restaurant were conducted without locating anyone who could recognize any of the photographs of the persons mentioned above as having been at this restaurant.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

17 September 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Eusebio AZQUE - Former Cuban Consul,
Mexico City

In reply to your verbal request, I forward information on Eusebio AZQUE, and views on his dealings with Lee Harvey OSWALD.

We surmise that the references in OSWALD's 9 November letter to a man who had since been replaced must refer to Cuban Consul Eusebio AZQUE, who left Mexico for Cuba on permanent transfer on 18 November 1963, four days before the assassination. AZQUE had been in Mexico for 18 years and it was known as early as September 1963 that AZQUE was to be replaced. His replacement did arrive in September. AZQUE was scheduled to leave in October but did not leave until 18 November.

We do not know who might have told OSWALD that AZQUE or any other Cuban had been or was to be replaced, but we speculate that Silvia Duran or some Soviet official might have mentioned it if OSWALD complained about AZQUE's altercation with him.

Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3126

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Technical Examination of Photographs
of Lee Harvey OSWALD's Application
for a Cuban Visa

1. I refer to your request of 1 September 1964, that the Central Intelligence Agency undertake a technical analysis of photographed copies of Lee Harvey OSWALD's application for a Cuban visa, prepared by him in the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City, and the reply from Havana conditionally rejecting OSWALD's application.

2. Qualified analysts of this Agency have examined and tested these documents, and have made the following determinations:

- a. The signature "Lee H. Oswald" affixed to the visa application is the signature of Lee Harvey OSWALD.
- b. The notation in the lower left corner of the visa application form, which reads "Hotel del Comercio, Room 18-46-60-51", was probably written by Mrs. Silvia DURAN, an employee of the Cuban Consulate. We are unable to make a definitive statement on this handwriting because the notation is too faint and the sample of Mrs. DURAN's handwriting available for comparison is inadequate for the purpose. It is possible to state with confidence that the notation was not written by Lee Harvey OSWALD.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3127

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date 12/4/63

c. The visa application supplied by the Cuban Government is, in fact, a reduced photographic copy of a photograph.

d. Under stereographic magnification it has been determined that the blurred passport number listed at the entry "Pasaporte No." on the application form is B-092526.

e. No additional tests or analysis were deemed necessary.

I return herewith the photographs of the visa application and

Doctor LEONARD REISSMAN, 4155 Wilkie Way, Palo Alto, California, advised that he had lived in New Orleans for approximately 12 years and had resided at 1121 Pine Street, New Orleans for five years. He said that he came to Palo Alto, California, to work at the Center for Advanced Study of Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, at the end of July, 1963.

Doctor REISSMAN related that he cannot recall ever having known LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that he had studied OSWALD's photograph, having seen some in the newspapers and

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MO 105-601

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOSEPH T. BOSTON Office: MOBILE
Date: March 30, 1964
Field Office File No.: 105-601 Bureau File No.: 105-82555
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

JERRY BUCHANAN interviewed 3/26/64, Fairhope, Ala., where he was temporarily residing. Stated that he was one of a group which fought with members of Fair Play for Cuba Committee who were distributing pro-Castro literature, Bay Front Park, Miami, Fla., October 1962. Stated that after assassination of President KENNEDY and attending publicity given to subject OSWALD, he recognized OSWALD as having been one of the members of Fair Play for Cuba group with which group he had fought. Also recalled that OSWALD had been in Miami in March 1963 distributing pro-Castro literature. Stated his brother JIM BUCHANAN has specific information concerning OSWALD being in Miami during these periods.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

INTERVIEW WITH JERRY BUCHANAN

Interview of JERRY BUCHANAN is predicated on information received from NATHANIEL WEYL, an author residing at Delray Beach, Florida. Mr. WEYL on March 13, 1964, advised that JIM BUCHANAN, who was a reporter for the Pompano Beach, Florida, Sun Sentinel, told WEYL that JERRY, his brother, had a fight with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Miami, Florida, about the beginning of 1963.

AT FAIRHOPE, ALABAMA

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Directory reflects that number 928-2925 is listed to CRAIG T. SHELDON, 457 Oak Street, Fairhope, Alabama.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2951

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2951-Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 30, 1964

1

JERRY BUCHANAN, 457 Oak Street, furnished the following information:

He is temporarily residing at the above address in Fairhope. His brother, JIM BUCHANAN, newspaper reporter, has specific information concerning OSWALD being in Miami during these periods.

2

MO 105-601

recalls OSWALD being present and participating in the fight but would only say that "he was there." He advised that his brother, JIM BUCHANAN, newspaper reporter, has specific information concerning OSWALD being in Miami during these periods.

On 7/17/64 at Beverly Hills, California File # Los Angeles 44-895
by SA A. HAROLD LANDRETH/jm Date dictated 7/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/17/64

1

Mr. ISRAEL HORWITZ was telephonically contacted in an effort to make an appointment for an interview. He was contacted at telephone number BR 4-7250. Mr. HORWITZ acknowledged that about three weeks ago he moved his business from 1108 West Lawrence, Chicago, Illinois, to 6344 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois. He stated that his current business operates under the name Show Time.

Mr. HORWITZ acknowledged that he has been known in the music business in Chicago under the name of JACK HOWARD for many years.

Mr. HORWITZ stated that he would not discuss the matter involving JACK RUBENSTEIN as he wanted no part whatsoever of this individual. Mr. HORWITZ refused to make himself available for an interview and stated he wished he had never acknowledged having known RUBENSTEIN many years ago when RUBENSTEIN lived in Chicago. Mr. HORWITZ stated RUBENSTEIN was only a passing acquaintance of his and he know nothing concerning him.

On 7/17/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # 44-645
by SA WILLIAM R. BRODERICK/sbw Date dictated 7/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

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On 7/17/64 at Beverly Hills, California File # Los Angeles 44-895
by SAs A. HAROLD LANDRETH/jm
LANFORD L. BLANTON Date dictated 7/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

4 June 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Information Developed on the Activity
of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City

1. On 26 November 1963 a young Latin American, referred to herein as "D", came to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City. He claimed he had been in the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City on 18 September 1963 when a man he later recognized to be Lee Harvey OSWALD received \$6,500 in cash to kill an important person in the United States.

2. "D" described the circumstances as follows: While standing by a bathroom door about noon he saw a group of three persons conversing on a patio a few feet away. One was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair, obviously dyed, who spoke rapidly in both Spanish and English. He had prominent cheek bones and a noticeable scar on the lower right side of his chin. The second was a white person whom the subject had seen previously in a waiting room carrying a Canadian passport. The white person had green eyes, blondish hair, with a pompadour hairdo, and dark eyeglasses. The third person allegedly was Lee Harvey OSWALD. "D" was completely convinced of this from published photos of OSWALD following the assassination. OSWALD was wearing a black sport coat, buttoned-up white shirt with short collar tabs, no tie, dark gray pants, and clear eyeglasses.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152

He had a green passport in his pocket, wore a wrist watch with a yellow band, and appeared to have a pistol in a shoulder holster. A tall Cuban joined the group momentarily and passed American currency to the Negro. The Negro then allegedly said to OSWALD in English, "I want to kill the man." OSWALD replied, "You're not man enough, I can do it." The Negro then said in Spanish, "I can't go with you. I have a lot to do." OSWALD replied, "The people are waiting for me back there." The Negro then gave OSWALD \$6,500 in large denomination U.S. bills, saying, "This isn't much." After hearing this conversation, "D" said that he telephoned the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City several times on 20 September before the assassination in an attempt to report his belief that someone important in the United States was to be killed, but was finally told by someone at the Embassy to stop wasting his time.

3. "D" was known to this Agency as a former informant of a Latin American security service. His reliability was considered questionable by U.S. authorities although he had not been wholly discredited. "D" claimed he was in Mexico City working against the Cuban Communists for his service. The service, however, has denied that he was acting on its behalf. While investigation in the United States showed that OSWALD could not possibly have been in Mexico City on 18 September (he was known to have been in New Orleans on both 17 and 19 September), intensive interrogation failed to shake "D's" story.

4. On 28 November 1963 the Mexican police interviewed him. At first "D" persisted in his story but on 30 November he admitted in a signed statement that his whole account about OSWALD was false. He admitted he had not seen Lee OSWALD at all and that he had not seen anybody paid money in the Cuban Embassy. He also admitted he had not tried repeatedly to phone a warning to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City on 20 September as he had previously claimed. Instead he had first contacted the U.S. Embassy after the assassination. "D" said that his motive in telling this false story was to help get himself admitted into the United States so that he could participate in action against Fidel Castro. He said that he hated Castro and thought that his story about OSWALD, if believed, would help cause the United States to take action against Castro.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152-Continued

IX. ALLEGATION BY T-32

On November 25, 1963, T-32 made contact with the United States Embassy at Mexico, D. F., and advised the following:

T-32 entered Mexico illegally from Guatemala on August 29, 1963, traveled to Mexico, D. F., and subsequently made contact with a Nicaraguan communist residing in Mexico City. From this contact a plan was developed for T-32 to travel to Cuba to study guerrilla warfare tactics. He had occasion to

5. Following the above interrogation, "D" promptly retracted the confession he had made to the Mexican authorities asserting that it had been extorted from him under pressure. He was then questioned by U.S. authorities using a polygraph machine. "D" voluntarily consented to the use of this equipment. During the questioning it was pointed out to him that he was not being truthful, according to the polygraph, in identifying photographs of OSWALD as the person he saw in the Cuban Consulate. He replied that he had full faith in the polygraph, that he would not attempt to refute the results, and that he "must have been mistaken." In addition he changed his story regarding the day he visited the Cuban Consulate, finally deciding it took place on Tuesday, 17 September. It was concluded from the results of the polygraph test that "D" had fabricated his story about OSWALD in toto. "D" has since been deported by the Mexican authorities to his native country.

Richard Helms
Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152-Continued

Negro (in Spanish): I can't go with you. I have a lot to do.

OSWALD: The people are waiting for me back there.

T-32 stated that the Negro then gave OSWALD \$6,500 in United States currency of large denominations, saying: "This isn't much." Of this sum, \$1,500 was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave OSWALD about 200 Mexican pesos.

In a later interview, source stated that the

... see that his motive in telling this false story was to help get himself admitted into the United States so that he could participate in action against Fidel Castro. He said that he hated Castro and thought that his story about OSWALD, if believed, would help cause the United States to take action against Castro.

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152-Continued

IX. ALLEGATION BY T-32

On November 25, 1963, T-32 made contact with the United States Embassy at Mexico, D. F., and advised the following:

T-32 entered Mexico illegally from Guatemala on August 29, 1963, traveled to Mexico, D. F., and subsequently made contact with a Nicaraguan communist residing in Mexico City. From this contact a plan was developed for T-32 to travel to Cuba to study guerrilla warfare tactics. He had occasion to visit the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F., several different times for the purpose of obtaining travel documentation for Cuba by furnishing false identification papers as a Mexican citizen.

He stated that on September 18, 1963, he went to the Cuban Consulate, and while sitting in the waiting room saw a group of approximately eight persons enter the Consulate and the office of Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE. A person unknown to him was sitting at AZCUE's desk. A short time later, while source was standing near the door to the men's room at the Cuban Consulate, he noticed three men conversing a few feet away from him. One of them was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair; the second was a man whom T-32 had seen previously holding a Canadian passport in the waiting room of the Cuban Consulate; and the third person was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Source stated that a tall Cuban joined the above group momentarily and passed some United States currency to the Negro.

The following conversation between the Negro and OSWALD was overheard by source:

Negro (in English): I want to kill the man.

OSWALD: You're not man enough. I can do it.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152-Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152-Continued

Negro (in Spanish): I can't go with you. I have a lot to do.

OSWALD: The people are waiting for me back there.

T-32 stated that the Negro then gave OSWALD \$6,500 in United States currency of large denominations, saying: "This isn't much." Of this sum, \$1,500 was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave OSWALD about 200 Mexican pesos.

In a later interview, source stated that the United States bank notes were in a small pack about one fourth of an inch thick, bound with a paper band, which the Negro broke before counting out \$1,500 extra for expenses and \$5,000 as "advance payment."

T-32 stated that Oswald had carried a green passport in his pocket, and he believed he saw OSWALD wearing a pistol in a shoulder holster, but he was not sure of this point. He stated that OSWALD had long shoes and a wrist watch with a yellow-metal band. According to source, OSWALD appeared to be completely at home at the Consulate and to know and to be known by Cuban Consulate personnel.

T-32 was arrested and interrogated by Mexican authorities on November 28, 1963, and a copy of the interrogation report by the Mexican authorities revealed the following:

At the outset source's story generally resembled that recorded above. He repeated to the Mexican authorities the details of the scene in which he saw the Negro, the Canadian and the American conversing together, the delivery of the money to the American by the Negro, and the conversation he overheard.

T-32 advised the interviewing Mexican officials that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he recognized OSWALD as the American he had seen at the Cuban Consulate.

An excerpt from source's statement to Mexican authorities, as translated from Spanish, is as follows:

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152-Continued

"....spontaneously and after reconsidering he desires to state that the American to whom he referred in the body of his statement and whom he saw the 18th of September of this year in the Cuban Consulate had a certain resemblance, about sixty per cent, to LEE HARVEY OSWALD (assassin of the President of the United States). That after the assassination of President KENNEDY the witness took advantage of this fact in his favor to exploit it, furnishing versions such as those initially set forth, for the purpose of provoking an energetic reaction from the political point of view on the part of the United States of America against the government of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ and that he had no motive other than the profound hatred he feels for communism. That all his life the witness had dedicated himself to combating communism and he regrets at this moment not having accomplished his objective in the sense of causing a reaction on the part of the American Government against FIDEL CASTRO."

Because of the fact that subsequent to making the above-mentioned statement to Mexican authorities, source claimed that he had changed his statement because of fear, he was interviewed at considerable length on December 5 and 6, 1963, in Mexico, D. F.

After reiterating his story, T-32 was afforded a polygraph examination on December 6, 1963. During the course of the examination he was asked, "Is this the American you saw in the Cuban Consulate?" At the time he was shown photographs of OSWALD.

Each time he was asked this question, he definitely responded, "Yes," but it was noted that the polygraph indicated a "deception response" on these answers. These responses and those with respect to other questions led to the conclusion that T-32 was a fabricator. It was specifically pointed out to him that the polygraph indicated that he was not being

truthful in identifying photographs of OSWALD as being of a person he saw in the Cuban Consulate, and he was asked for his explanation thereof.

He replied that he had full faith in the polygraph and would not attempt to refute its results. He went on to say that the only person on he could offer was that he had seen an American in the Cuban Consulate on September 18, 1963, who resembled OSWALD, and that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper, he built up within himself, either consciously or subconsciously, a complete belief that the person he had seen in the Cuban Consulate was OSWALD.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152—Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152—Continued



September 24, 1964
BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

the Communist Party. This same statement is true as of the current date. All information this Bureau has developed in this particular matter has been furnished to the Commission.

In regard to the second matter in your letter.

could understand her side of the story. She did not leave the house that she was leaving and if they did not leave she would call the police when she got to the house. She took the license number of the car and left; these three men left, and she did not call the police. After a check of the cattle revealed none of them had been shot, she threw away the license number. She cannot recall any part of this number.

on 12/2/63 at Cedar Hill, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent HENRY J. OLIVER/gaf Date dictated 12/5/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2944

MM 105-8342

A characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee appears in the appendix pages of this report.

On December 7, 1963, MM T-1, another Government agency which conducts security investigations, furnished information that on December 6, 1963, a diplomat had reported to MM T-1 that the assassination of President KENNEDY was allegedly the result of a plot prepared and executed jointly by the Chinese Communists and FIDEL CASTRO through intermediaries. It was advised that the diplomat had obtained his information from an unidentified source, tentatively described by the diplomat as "very good."

The allegation was that FIDEL CASTRO is extremely worried over the current investigation into the assassination and the possible findings; that the plot was arranged by Chinese Communists and Cuban sympathizers; that about a dozen persons who were privy to the plot have been provisionally jailed in Cuba to prevent any indiscretions which could prove dangerous to the Cuban Government at this time. The diplomat's source was fearful his own arrest was imminent.

The allegation continued that one (FNU) SAAVEDRA, an alleged close friend of CELIA SANCHEZ, the latter, secretary of FIDEL CASTRO, had uttered indiscretions in Cuba which pointed to the complicity of the Chinese Communists and CASTRO in the assassination.

Also, according to the allegation, the intermediaries in the plot located in Dallas, Texas, are RAMON B. CORTES;

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2944

from New Orleans at 6:35 a.m. on September 20, 1959.

According to Mr. STOKES, four passengers were carried on the SS MARION LYKES, Voyage #110, on the east-bound trip. He stated after checking the steward's report that one passenger boarded at New Orleans on September 19, 1959 and disembarked at La Rochelle-Pallice, France on October 5, 1959. The steward's report also shows that three additional passengers boarded the vessel at New Orleans

On 12/4/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
DL 89-43
by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /lyc Date dictated 12/4/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2945

MM 105-8342

identified as half Mexican and half American, and (FNU) FERNANDEZ FELTO, identified as a Cuban. These men were alleged to have been financed through an unidentified bank at 14 Wall Street, New York City.

MM T-1 advised it was further reported that a Cuban refugee, ROBERT NIETO, residing at 5040 Westwood Lake Drive, South Miami, Florida, might possess details concerning CORTES and FERNANDEZ.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2946-Continued

Date 12/18/631

ROBERTO NIETO DIAZ-GRANADOS, born October 29, 1915, in Santiago de Cuba, stated he had been an attorney in Havana, Cuba, before arriving in the United States as a refugee on January 1, 1962. He said he currently resides with his family at 5040 Westwood Lake Drive, South Miami, Florida. He said he knows no one named RAMON B. CORTES, nor anyone with the surnames FERNANDEZ FEITO. He was shown a photograph of RAMON BUENROSTRO CORTEZ, born August 31, 1916, location not verified, and stated he did not know the latter.

Mr. NIETO said he does not know any diplomat. Mr. NIETO stated he did not know any other person named ROBERT or ROBERTO NIETO.

He stated he possessed no information whatsoever pertaining to activities or individuals connected with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MM 105-8342

On December 11, 1963, MM T-1 was recontacted and he advised there has been no additional information received from the diplomat.

MM T-1 advised that information relating to one R. B. CORTES, as contained in a report to the Alien Registration file of the latter, Number A12 834 175, reflects that CORTES had been a representative of a firm known as Intercontinental, S.A. Also, that about 1960, CORTES, as a representative of a firm known as Ameco (American Material and Equipment Company) of Texarkana, Texas, had visited Cuba and had allegedly stolen Cuban funds entrusted to him.

MM T-1 also advised that information had been received as of January, 1962, that one RAMON B. CORTES was then President of Transcontinental, S.A., a firm which was reported to be trans-shipping material from the United States to Cuba through Mexico. CORTES was said to be in contact with LORENZO SAUNDERS, Vice-President of Transcontinental, S.A., who was said to reside in Tyler, Texas.

MM T-1 further advised that one RAMON CORTES BUENROSTRO, President of the Mexican firm Transcontinental, S.A., had allegedly been charged by the Cuban Government with shipping to Cuba used or rebuilt parts and equipment instead of new material. In this same connection, CORTES and one IGNACIO HERNANDEZ GARCIA were alleged to have attempted to suppress action against them by the Cuban Government by claiming they were major stockholders in a Canadian firm which was also supplying Cuba with parts, and that if the Cubans pressed an investigation of CORTES and HERNANDEZ

-9-

On 12/8/63 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342
by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:GK Date dictated 12/12/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2946-Continued

-10-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2946-Continued

1Date 12/18/63

MM 105-8342

It would damage Cuban prestige with the Canadian firm.

On December 12, 1963, MM T-1 advised that a

TAMARA ROBERTA NIETO RODRIGUEZ, residing 5040 Westwood Lake Drive, South Miami, stated she was born September 30, 1943, in Victoria de los Tunas, Cuba, and had come to the United States as a refugee on March 4, 1962. She stated she is known as TAMARA, and had never been called by the name ROBERTA. She said she had never heard of anyone named RAMON B. CORTES or (first name unknown) FERNANDEZ FEITO, and she stated she possessed no information pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On 12/8/63 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342
by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:GK Date dictated 12/12/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2946-Continued

MM 105-8342

it would damage Cuban prestige with the Canadian firm.

On December 12, 1963, MM T-1 advised that a record in possession of MM T-1 reflected that a ROBERTO or ROBERTA NIETO, born September 30, 1943, in Cuba, did, in fact, reside at 5040 Westwood Lake Drive, Miami.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2946-Continued

409

BURNOSTRO, President of the Cuban Government S.A., had allegedly been charged by the Cuban Government with shipping to Cuba used or rebuilt parts and equipment instead of new material. In this same connection, CORTES and one IGNACIO HERNANDEZ GARCIA were alleged to have attempted to suppress action against them by the Cuban Government by claiming they were major stockholders in a Canadian firm which was also supplying Cuba with parts, and that if the Cubans pressed an investigation of CORTES and HERNANDEZ

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2946-Continued

1

Date 12/18/63

TAMARA ROBERTA NIETO RODRIGUEZ, residing 5040 Westwood Lake Drive, South Miami, stated she was born September 30, 1943, in Victoria de los Tunas, Cuba, and had come to the United States as a refugee on March 4, 1962. She stated she is known as TAMARA, and had never been called by the name ROBERTA. She said she had never heard of anyone named RAMON B. CORTES or (first name unknown) FERNANDEZ FEITO, and she stated she possessed no information pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On 12/12/63 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:GK Date dictated 12/16/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2946-Continued

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

1 July 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey OSWALD

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
President's Commission on the Assassination
of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald's Arrival Time in
Helsinki on 10 October 1959

In response to your request, I forward information
regarding Lee Harvey OSWALD's stay in Helsinki.

According to a reliable source, OSWALD stayed at the
Torni Hotel in Helsinki from 10 to 11 October 1959 and then
moved to the Klaus Kurki Hotel where he stayed until
15 October, apparently waiting for a visa to be issued him by
the Soviet Consulate in Helsinki. He traveled to the USSR by
train, crossing at Vainikkala on 15 October.

Richard Helms
Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2676

1. In response to your memorandum of 25 May 1964, we
have established that the only direct flight from London to
Helsinki on 10 October 1959 was Finn Air Flight 852 which ar-
rived in Helsinki at 2333 (11:33 P.M.). If Oswald had taken
this flight, he could not normally have cleared customs and
landing formalities and reached the Torni Hotel downtown by
2400 (midnight) on the same day. This is based on the judg-
ment of officers in this Agency familiar with the Helsinki
airport.

2. We are presently attempting to determine if Oswald
could have taken a more circuitous flight from London, with
a stop at Stockholm, Copenhagen, or some other city. Any
additional information received will be forwarded to you
promptly.

Richard Helms
Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2677

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/1/63

2
MO 89-25

Mr. ROBERT J. FITZPATRICK, S.J., Scholastic, Jesuit
House of Studies, Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama, advised
he recalled LEE HARVEY OSWALD very well. FITZPATRICK said he
was studying the Russian language and learned EUGENE MURRETT, an-
other Jesuit Scholastic, was a cousin of OSWALD and that OSWALD
spent three years in Russia. He said that arrangements were
then made to have OSWALD study in the United States.

education in the United States.

He said Mrs. OSWALD stated she was not a communist
and loved Russia and the Russian people. He explained that
Mrs. OSWALD's love for Russia was not the same type as that

9

On 1/9/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342
by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:GK Date dictated 1/14/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947-Continued

MM 105-8342
2.

X

He stated he did not mention the name of SYLVIA DURAN in connection with the reported contact of OSWALD and the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico City because the fact that DURAN, a Mexican citizen, was involved, was not pertinent to his hypothesis. He said it was his understanding from Dr. ANGEL FERNANDEZ that it was the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico City, name not known, and not some other official of the Cuban Embassy, with whom OSWALD had contact.

Dr. LASAGA stated that although he did not know for whom SALVADOR DIAZ YERSON may have made the trip to Mexico City, he assumed that it would have been subsidized by someone or some agency. He said it was possible, however, that DIAZ YERSON had made the trip for his own purposes and at his own expense.

Dr. LASAGA stated he had in the past acted as a delegate-general for the anti-CASTRO organization Movimiento Recuperacion Revolucionaria (Revolutionary Recovery Movement), and still cooperates with that organization giving lectures, but is no longer a member of the Executive Committee.

He said he is currently engaged in writing a book on the psychological motivations of Communism.

11.*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947-Continued

415

10

On 1/7/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342
by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/nsh Date dictated 1/7/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947-Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 23, 1964

Commission Exhibit 2642

X

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A confidential source abroad has advised as follows:

HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, Calle Anaxagoras #232, Apartment #22, Colonia Narvarte, Mexico, D. F., on January 22, 1964, advised that he is a graduate of the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (National Autonomous University of Mexico) at Mexico, D. F.; that he has to complete his thesis to qualify for a law degree from this University, and that he contemplates further studies in France later in 1964 on a scholarship grant.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated that he is engaged to an American student, BARRIE MILLMAN, who attends the University of California at Berkeley, California, and that she visited ALCARAZ ARAGON at Mexico City during the Christmas 1963 holiday season.

During this visit, everyone in Mexico, according to ALCARAZ ARAGON, was talking about the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and ALCARAZ ARAGON stated that he mentioned to BARRIE MILLMAN the possibility that a young American, STEVE KENNAN, described by ALCARAZ ARAGON as a pro-Communist from some city in Pennsylvania, might have had something to do with OSWALD.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated that he first met STEVE KENNAN in Mexico City in 1962; later saw him in Mexico City

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2948

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 23, 1964, wherein you requested that certain investigation be conducted based upon testimony furnished to your Commission by Mr. Carlos Bringuier.

Enclosed are two copies each of the reports of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated May 8, 1964, at Miami, Florida, and Special Agent Stephen M. Callender dated May 15, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, both of which are self-explanatory. Also enclosed are single copies of the following publications requested by you:

- (1) "Diario Las Americas," dated September 4, 1963
- (2) "Diario Las Americas," dated September 6, 1963
- (3) "Bohemia Internacional," dated February 2, 1964

The pertinent articles contained in these documents are referred to in your referenced letter have been translated and incorporated into the enclosed Miami report.

Item three of your referenced letter concerns an alleged "lapsus linguae" committed by Castro in a speech given at the University of Havana on November 27, 1963, at which time

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2952

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Interviews with Orestes Pena and Carlos Bringuier have not yet been conducted due to their unavailability. Pena

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Castro allegedly indicated Oswald had been in Cuba. Enclosed are two copies of a translation of this speech, pertinent portions of which have been included in the enclosed Miami report. A review of this speech fails to indicate any slip of the tongue as alleged. It is noted, however, that page 33, last paragraph, of the enclosed Miami report relating to Castro's speech contains a statement wherein Castro refers to Oswald's visit to the "Cuban Embassy" in Mexico following which he corrected himself indicating he meant the "Cuban Consulate." This could possibly be the basis for the slip of the tongue referred to by Herminio Portell-Vila.

Two copies of a memorandum dated May 15, 1964, setting forth the results of an interview with Herminio Portell-Vila, writer of the article containing the above-mentioned allegation, are also enclosed. You were previously furnished a memorandum dated February 19, 1964, containing additional data obtained from Portell-Vila concerning this matter.

It is noted that Portell-Vila has stated his articles are primarily interpretive analysis, speculation and conjecture based on a review of public source data.

The enclosed memorandum of May 15, 1964, states that according to Portell-Vila, he gave the original of a message received from an unknown source in Cuba pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's alleged relations in Moscow, Russia, with two Cuban Ambassadors to Mrs. Mariada Arensberg, Secretary of the Cuban Freedom Committee in Washington, D. C. Portell-Vila believed she passed the message on to an unknown Government agency.

On May 22, 1964, a representative of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) advised he recalls receiving such a communication; however, at the time it was received the name Oswald was believed to relate to Osvaldo Dorticos, President of Cuba, rather than Lee Harvey Oswald. Further inquiries are being conducted in this regard.

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2952-Continued

MM 105-8342

The following is a translation of an article from the Spanish language magazine, "Bohemia Internacional", February 2, 1964, pages 16, 17, 53:

CHANGE OF DISGUISE

BY HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA

March 23, 1964
Date

X
MM 105-8342
3.

"As proof that this comes from Cuba, my friend and I are enclosing photographs taken from Cuban newspapers. This proves it was not mailed in the United States. This information should be passed on immediately."

(no signature)

The letter contained a news clipping of pictures of FIDEL CASTRO and other Cuban officials.

X
1.

Dr. LEIS CONTE AGUIERO, residing at 4365 S. W. 2nd Street, Miami, stated he continues to broadcast nightly programs to Cuba over radio station WZLX, New York City. He stated these programs are broadcast under the name Sentinels of Liberty, of which he is the leader and director. He said that he regards Sentinels of Liberty as an organization which has many members in Cuba, and through which, although basically an "action" organization, the members furnish him with information concerning activities of the Cuban Government within Cuba. He said he requests this information be sent him by letters directed to relatives or friends in the United States who, in turn, can deliver or mail the letters to him in Miami.

Dr. CONTE was shown the letter which had been directed to DIANELEA FELIPICH, and he said he recognized the writing and the style as that of a party from whom he had previously received information which he regarded as valuable.

5.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950-Continued

8.

3/18/64 Miami, Florida Miami 105-8342
On of File #
Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/nab 3/19/64
by Date dictated

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950-Continued

MM 105-8342
3.

Dr. CONTE made available for copying a letter which had been posted on February 22, 1963.

MM 105-8342
3.

"Indoctrinated in order to be sent to his

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 22, 1964
Date

MM 105-8342
2.

1.

GILBERTO V. PELIPICH SARIOL, 2940 S. W. 2nd Street, Miami, turned over to the Miami Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a letter which he said had recently been received from Cuba by his wife, DIANELLA.

This letter was addressed to Mrs. DIANELLA PELIPICHE, 2940 S. W. 2nd Street, Miami 35, Fla.

The letter itself was dated January 31, 1964, and addressed to Dr. LUIS CONTE AGUIERO. (Dr. CONTE AGUIERO is leader of an organization known as Sentinels of Liberty at Miami, Florida. He makes regular radio broadcasts to Cuba in which he requests the Cuban people to furnish him with information concerning activities of the CASTRO Government within Cuba by directing their letters to friends in the United States who, in turn, can send them to Dr. CONTE.)

Mr. PELIPICH stated that neither he nor his wife knows who Dr. LUIS CONTE AGUIERO is, and, furthermore, they did not know the writer of the letter.

A translation of the letter from Spanish to English as set out hereafter reflects that the writer identifies the assassin of President KENNEDY as a Mexican named "DOUGLAS" and he further predicts the death of Panamanian President BOREATO CHIARI and Mexican President ADOLFO LOPEZ MATEOS during February or March of 1964.

3.

2/12/64 Miami, Florida Miami 105-8342
On at File #
Special Agent CLARENCE P. GRAHAM/neb 2/22/64
by Date dictated

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950-Continued

421

The English translation of the letter furnished by Mr. PELIPICH is as follows:

"Havana, January 31, 1964

"Dr. LUIS CONTE AGUIERO:

"I trust you will pardon a young Communist like myself for writing you, but I arrived a few days ago from Russia, and since I love my country, I do not like crimes like the killing of President KENNEDY and the killings planned for the President of Panama and President LOPEZ MATEOS of Mexico, for which the American government will be blamed.

"In Russia, I heard talk about the death of KENNEDY a week before. When I returned to Cuba, at Havana University, there was a meeting attended by FIDEL CASTRO, the Russian Ambassador, CARLOS RAFAEL and four people from Canada, plus one from Panama. These people are in charge of the attacks which are planned against the President of Panama and LOPEZ MATEOS. You should see the quantity of arms being sent these days for those nations. For Santo Domingo, they have 'San Cristobas' and machineguns, American made. In packing, I and a friend of mine put ten machineguns in the Russian shipment. They took them out and then they closed all the crates. Each box is marked 'Gift of the Agrarian Reform.'

"President KENNEDY was killed by a Mexican named DOUGLAS. The man who was killed while being transferred to another jail, and the man who killed him, according to FIDEL and the Canadians, knew nothing about KENNEDY's death. The four people from Canada are headed by a woman. They are in charge of these assassinations. One is set for February, or the next month. CHIARI is to be killed first. For her work in the KENNEDY assassination, FIDEL brought the Order of Lenin for her from Russia.

4.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit 2950

MM 105-8342

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR

Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA

Date: MAR 22 1964

Field Office File #: 105-8342

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DETAILS:

The following interview of GILBERTO W. PELIPICH and the translation of a letter received by his wife, which contained an allegation that President KENNEDY was killed by a Mexican named "DUGLAS," was set forth in a memorandum dated February 22, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

The content of that memorandum is being repeated in this report for the sake of cohesion with the supplemental investigation contained in this report.

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: Letter dated 1/31/64 from a writer in Havana, Cuba, stated the assassination of President KENNEDY was committed by a Mexican named "DUGLAS," and indicated that OSWALD and JACK RUBY knew nothing about it. This letter was directed to Dr. LUIS CONTE AGUIERO, Miami, Fla., who has a nightly radio program beamed to Cuba. Dr. CONTE stated the author of the letter performs maintenance for Cuban ships and has previously furnished information regarded as valuable by Dr. CONTE.

- P -

2.
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950-Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 22, 1964
Date

MM 105-8342
2.

The English translation of the letter furnished by Mr. PELIPICH is as follows:

Havana, January 31, 1964

Dr. LUIS CONTE AGUIERO:

"I trust you will pardon a young Communist like myself"

1.
GILBERTO W. PELIPICH SARIOL, 2940 S. W. 2nd Street, Miami, turned over to the Miami Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a letter which he said had recently been received from Cuba by his wife, DIANELBA.

This letter was addressed to Mrs. DIANELBA PELIPICHE, 2940 S. W. 2nd Street, Miami 35, Fla.

When the movie was over, ROJAS was picked up in front of the theater by the Cuban, who at that time introduced him to an individual. ROJAS has no independent memory of this individual's name, but recognizes him by photograph as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The three went to a bar where they discussed the introduction of CASTRO propaganda into Mexico via Cozumel, an island located off the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula.

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2949-Continued

1963, when OSWALD again came to Cozumel from Jamaica. On this occasion OSWALD stayed three days in Cozumel. The day after his arrival an American by the name of ALBERT arrived from Jamaica. All conversations between this American, OSWALD, and the three Cubans were in the English language, ROJAS stating that all three Cubans spoke very good English. The Cuban woman, CRISTINA, told ROJAS that they had discussed the elimination of President KENNEDY. She stated that OSWALD was for killing President KENNEDY, but that ALBERT and the Cubans did not agree with OSWALD.

ROJAS stated that he has ALBERT's last name entered in the notebook which is in the possession of DANIEL SOLIS. He claimed he got ALBERT's name from a United States Government credential in the bath house of the Hotel Isla where ALBERT stayed. ALBERT returned to the United States via Jamaica the day after his arrival in Cozumel. ROJAS was told by CRISTINA that OSWALD had stated to the Cubans that he and ALBERT had laid plans to eliminate the President. OSWALD allegedly stated that, no matter what the opposition, he would have to go through with it because otherwise he might lose his life, indicating that he was acting under orders.

ROJAS stayed on in Cozumel until early March, 1963, and then returned by bus to Guadalajara. He stated that he never helped to bring in any Cuban propaganda to Mexico and wanted to break relations with the Cubans. For this reason he moved to his present address in Guadalajara without leaving a forwarding address because he fears the Cubans may try to contact him again.

ROJAS could not explain why he cannot remember the names of the three Cubans in Cozumel after having been with them for nearly three months. He described the first Cuban in Cozumel as a man about 40 years of age, five feet eight to nine inches in height, heavy build, dark brown hair, medium complexion, wearing small mustache. The second Cuban who was in Cozumel was described as about 45 years of age, five feet nine to ten inches in height, medium build, medium dark complexion, short beard, dark brown in color.

-4-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2949-Continued

taking it off boats on the other way, then to Cozumel, and from there by boat to the mainland of Yucatan where it would be taken inland by either bus or truck. During the time of these discussions OSWALD and the three Cubans stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and ROJAS stayed with DANIEL SOLIS.

OSWALD remained in Cozumel for two or three days and then returned to Jamaica by air. The three Cubans and ROJAS continued to reside in Cozumel until about February 15,

-3-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2949-Continued

CRISTINA was described as a female Cuban, about 29 years of age, five feet three to four inches in height, medium build, medium complexion, black hair, brown eyes.

The American named ALBERT was described as a white American, about 55 years of age, six feet in height, medium build, brown hair, light complexion, wearing Texas type hat. CRISTINA told ROJAS that ALBERT was from Mississippi.

ROJAS stated he is willing to go anywhere if his expenses are paid to make any identification and to pick up his notebook with the full names of the individuals mentioned. It was noted during the interview that he appeared sincere, but stated he is desperately in need of money. He lives in a slum area of Guadalajara. He is 31 years of age, about five feet nine inches in height, medium build, dark brown hair, dark complexion, brown eyes, and has a mustache.

-5-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2949-Continued

I lost their friendship because I did not accept to introduce Communist propaganda into my Mexico. To be more specific, I separated from them and never saw them again until I found out about the death of the President, your brother.

Forgive me for not explaining any more, but it is an extremely delicate subject for you and for me. I ask you to see to it that justice is done now that this is in your possession.

Signed YLARIO ROJAS,
Manuel Acuna 1367,
Guadalajara

Upon interview on January 10, 1964, YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA, 1367 Manuel Acuna Street, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, furnished the following information:

In either June or July, 1962, ROJAS was in Mexico City on a visit and was sitting in a park in the Tlalpan area when he was approached by a Cuban who talked to him about smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico. The Cuban said he would see him later in Guadalajara.

Around the middle of August, 1962, the Cuban arrived in Guadalajara in an automobile, a description of which ROJAS was unable to furnish, and drove ROJAS in the automobile to Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, across from El Paso. They drove at night and arrived at Ciudad Juarez in the forenoon. ROJAS went to a movie in a theater, the name of which he cannot recall, in Ciudad Juarez and apparently the Cuban went over into El Paso.

When the movie was over, ROJAS was picked up in front of the theater by the Cuban, who at that time introduced him to an individual. ROJAS has no independent memory of this individual's name, but recognizes him by photograph as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The three went to a bar where they discussed the introduction of CASTRO propaganda into Mexico via Cozumel, an island located off the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula.

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2949—Continued

1963, when OSWALD again came to Cozumel from Jamaica. On this occasion OSWALD stayed three days in Cozumel. The day after his arrival an American by the name of ALBERT arrived from Jamaica. All conversations between this American

They talked at length, including discussion of everyday matters, for about four hours, and they also did quite a bit of drinking. The Cuban apparently turned his car over to OSWALD, and the Cuban and ROJAS spent the night in a hotel in Ciudad Juarez, name and location of which hotel ROJAS cannot remember. ROJAS said he did not sign a register since the Cuban was paying all the expenses.

ROJAS said the following morning they left Ciudad Juarez on a flight of Aeronaves de Mexico and flew to Monterrey. After a short stop in Monterrey, they proceeded directly to Guadalajara. It is to be noted that Aeronaves de Mexico has no such flight as that described by ROJAS. After arrival in Guadalajara the Cuban gave ROJAS 400 pesos (\$32 U.S.) and told him he would receive further instructions at a later date.

In about the latter part of December, 1962, the Cuban came to Guadalajara and gave ROJAS 900 pesos (\$72 U.S.) and told him to proceed to Cozumel by bus within about five days. ROJAS went to Cozumel as instructed, arriving there just after Christmas, 1962. There he was met by two Cuban men and a Cuban woman whose first name was CRISTINA. ROJAS explained that, although he cannot recall the names of the Cubans, he has them written down in a notebook which he left with DANIEL SOLIS, a municipal policeman in Cozumel. ROJAS stated SOLIS would not deliver the book to anyone but him.

About December 28, 1962, OSWALD arrived in Cozumel, having proceeded there from Jamaica via Compania Mexicana de Aviacion (CMA). OSWALD, the three Cubans, and ROJAS again discussed the introduction of Cuban propaganda into Mexico, taking it off boats on the high seas, then to Cozumel, and from there by boat to the mainland of Yucatan where it would be taken inland by either bus or truck. During the time of these discussions OSWALD and the three Cubans stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and ROJAS stayed with DANIEL SOLIS.

OSWALD remained in Cozumel for two or three days and then returned to Jamaica by air. The three Cubans and ROJAS continued to reside in Cozumel until about February 15,

-3-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2949—Continued

CRISTINA was described as a female Cuban, about 29 years of age, five feet three to four inches in height, medium build, medium complexion, black hair, brown eyes.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950-Continued

MM 105-8342
2.

Dr. CONTE made available for copying a letter which had been posted on February 22, 1963, which he said was from the same source as the letter to DIANELLA FELIPICHE.

A translation of this letter from Spanish to English is as follows:

Havana
February 19, 1963

"DR. LUIS CONTE AGUIERO,

"This is to let you know that I had the pleasure of meeting a friend who is in the Cuban Navy, and he gave me the chills when he told me that they transported a load of arms to the high seas, where they were met by a Russian submarine. He said that they transferred it all to the submarine, and that there were cases which said Venezuela, and others which said Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, and still others which had no destination indicated. He said that they took from the Navy Building some Venezuelans who were here in this country, and they left with the shipment. Also in the shipment were cans of Russian and Chinese meat, cans of milk and pork sausage, and some of the medicines which were sent to Cuba in exchange for the patriots. I want to tell you that I was at the University of Havana, and they are training men there to send them to Santo Domingo to make trouble there. There is a Russian who is instructing them. I was with a student who is with us, so that I could see how the FIDEL matter is getting along there, and he said that they have people in Mexico and in Brazil, and that they are about to receive arms in order to start a sabotage campaign, which is the only way that they will get ahead. Also, there is a Congolese there, who is being

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950-Continued

3/18/64 Miami, Florida Miami 105-8342
On _____ of _____ File # _____
Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/nab 3/19/64
by _____ Date dictated _____

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950-Continued

MM 105-8342
3.

"Indoctrinated in order to be sent to his country to do that in the Congo. There are some Cubans who are going to leave for the North in order to make some attacks there in New York. They are already prepared and they are going to make the trip through Mexico. One of them has been up North already and he knows everything. That is all.

"Very truly yours,
The messenger of liberty,
FRAC, is discharging a
duty of the Revolution.
(not clear)

"The submarine received the shipment on February 16 at 1:45 A.M., about 3 or 4 miles from the coast, where the sports casino is located, in Miramar, opposite 16th Street."

Dr. CONTE stated that if deemed desirable, he would undertake to make contact with the letter writer in an effort to obtain further information relating to the individual named "DOUGLAS" and the latter's alleged involvement in the assassination.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950-Continued

possibly identical with anyone he has ever seen in Mexico and definitely cannot identify photographs of OSWALD as anyone he ever saw in the company of KENNAN.

was possibly a college graduate.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2948—Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2948—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 13, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Commission Exhibit 2549

On January 22, 1964, VON PEACOCK, Acting Director, Friends Service Center, Calle Ignacio Mariscal #132, Mexico, D. F., a charitable and religious center operated in Mexico by the Quaker religious organization, viewed various photographs of OSWALD and stated he was certain that OSWALD had never visited the Friends Service Center in Mexico City. PEACOCK felt that he would have known of any contact OSWALD might have had with the Center if such contact had taken place because he is usually around the Center on a daily basis and is well acquainted with most of the persons who visit there.

VON PEACOCK was well acquainted with HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON and stated he has no knowledge of any possible connection between ALCARAZ ARAGON and OSWALD.

PEACOCK also advised that he has heard that a Friends Society member in the state of Texas had reportedly befriended either OSWALD or the wife of OSWALD, but that he knew nothing about any connection OSWALD may have had with any Friends Society member in Mexico. PEACOCK felt that OSWALD had no association with Friends Society members or affiliates in Mexico because of PEACOCK's familiarity with persons affiliated with this Society's activities in Mexico.

An undated letter contained in an envelope postmarked December 31, 1963, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, was received by Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY. The following is a translation of this letter:

I ask you to forgive these few bold lines addressed to so distinguished a person.

Mr. ROBERT, I am a Mexican by race and nationality. Also, Mr. ROBERT, I am communicating with you because I do not trust anyone in the matter I intend to deal with.

I am referring to the death of your brother. Perhaps, my information may prove quite helpful even though various officials of the United States may be involved and affected by it. I, your servant, am willing to identify them. I will tell you only later; however, with patience. It concerns the plan which I never thought would be carried out.

I used to be a friend of LEE OSWALD, and also of ALBERT, as well as three more people. I knew about the plan, but I never thought that it would turn out to be a true plan.

-1-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2949

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2948—Continued

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in 1963, and was first introduced to KENNAN, according to his recollection, as a person who had been in Cuba following the CASTRO led revolution there.

ALCARAZ ARAGON advised that he could not recall who it was who had introduced him to KENNAN, but that it was undoubtedly one of many American students with whom ALCARAZ ARAGON has been associated in Mexico over the past two years. ALCARAZ ARAGON said he had, in the past, roomed with an American student in Mexico City and had come to know many of these students. He explained that names of Americans are difficult for him to comprehend or remember because he is a Mexican national and American names are difficult for him to grasp.

ALCARAZ ARAGON further advised that when KENNAN was in Mexico in 1962 and 1963, it was the former's understanding that KENNAN unsuccessfully tried to secure a visa from Cuban authorities in Mexico City in order to be able to travel to Cuba.

ALCARAZ ARAGON said that when he engaged in the discussion concerning OSWALD with his girl friend, BARRIE MILLMAN, it was public knowledge that OSWALD had been in Mexico City prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and he said he did mention to MILLMAN that OSWALD may have been acquainted with KENNAN, since both of these individuals were reportedly adherents of the Communist ideology and both had visited in Mexico.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated definitely that he had never met anyone he could identify as OSWALD in the company of KENNAN, although he had seen other Americans in the company of KENNAN at various times in Sanborn's Restaurant, which is adjacent to the American Embassy building in Mexico City.

ALCARAZ ARAGON examined various photographs of OSWALD and stated that he cannot identify these photographs as being possibly identical with anyone he has ever seen in Mexico and definitely cannot identify photographs of OSWALD as anyone he ever saw in the company of KENNAN.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2948-Continued

ALCARAZ ARAGON also mentioned that he had never discussed the possibility of a friendship between KENNAN and OSWALD with anyone other than BARRIE MILLMAN and that this discussion was merely speculative. He said that he and MILLMAN were "chatting" about the alleged assassin, OSWALD, when he mentioned STEVE KENNAN as a person who might have been associated with OSWALD purely because KENNAN is an alleged pro-Communist and was in Mexico in 1963, as was OSWALD. ALCARAZ ARAGON, in summation, stated he has no concrete data which would place KENNAN in contact with OSWALD.

ALCARAZ ARAGON also mentioned that it is rather obvious that BARRIE MILLMAN has brought up his conversation with her during discussions with someone in California which has led to the mistaken belief that he had met OSWALD in Mexico.

ALCARAZ ARAGON, in conclusion, stated that he himself does not adhere to the Communist ideology and that, although he would like to be of assistance to United States authorities in the investigation of OSWALD, he does not have any factual data he can honestly provide.

ALCARAZ ARAGON described the person known to him in Mexico as STEVE KENNAN as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Citizenship:	United States
Age:	23 to 24
Weight:	Approximately 154 pounds
Hair:	Light brown
Eyes:	Blue
Residence:	Claimed to be from some city in the state of Pennsylvania.
Education:	Had attended college and was possibly a college graduate.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2948-Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 17 1964

(Captions under photographs on page 17 are taken directly from the text translated above.)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953--Continued

HHHH 1

C U B A

29 November 1963

CASTRO TALKS TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Havana Domestic Radio and Television in Spanish 0229 GMT 28 November 1963--F

(Live speech by Prime Minister Fidel Castro at Havana University commemorating the anniversary of the martyred students of 1871)

(Text) Students, days back while we were making a visit, a customary visit when the opportunity permits us, to be University of Havana, we thought while we talked with the students, a group of students, that on this 27 November it would be a good time to discuss a number of problems from this university rostrum, problems which are of interest to us, of interest to our country, our economy, and to you.

Subsequently a number of events took place, or better said, an incident of international character of great importance and above all very revealing of the state of discomposure of imperialist society took place causing the attention of our people and our country to be focused on an analysis of it and causing us to give the required attention to that event. Subsequently, yesterday to be exact, for other reasons, we had a meeting with high school students. On that occasion some of the subjects we had thought to discuss here today were brought up by those students. That I mean by this is that 27th November has come, not with the characteristics we would have liked, that is without problems other than in a purely technical, student, academic fields and with a subject which has not already been partly discussed. That is why I feel that I am not going to be very satisfied under the circumstances, because I had thought that this was the day to discuss all the things that have to do with technology, economy, education (applause) and all those things. However on the other subjects something must be said at any rate. They are the subjects which we would rather not have spoken about here. I am going to refer as briefly as possible to something like a passing reference to the problem related with the assassination of the President of the United States and how events have gradually been unmasking all the maneuver, all the filthy, unscrupulous background behind that episode, the plot against peace, the sinister conspiracy which becomes more evident every day in the plot and in the idea of those responsible for that deed. Every day world public opinion receives more and more evidence which bares, which completely unmask the maneuver carried out against the world and particularly against our country.

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was made at 0229 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) on November 28, 1963, which was 9:29 PM on November 27, 1963 in Havana.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953--Continued

HHHH 2

CUBA

29 November 1963

Aside from a number of strange things which every day become more strange and which every day make the story, the lies, the insinuations which they tries to build around Kennedy's death, aside, as we said, from a number of events on which the world is now thinking--and all the world is thinking and the more it thinks on them the harder put it is to find explanations for them. Today, for example, a shooting champion who can be called a firing specialist, an Olympic shooting champion--I think he is named Hubert Hozznerer, that is how it is pronounced but it is written differently here because they give the pronunciation and then write it differently--declared in Vienna that it is unlikely that a marksman equipped with a repeating carbine with a telescopic sight can hit the target three consecutive times in the space of five seconds when he is firing at a target that is moving at a distance of 100 meters at a speed of 15 kilometers per hour.

An entire series of details are beginning to be distinguished. When we read this cable we recalled some experience on these matters, particularly on matters of rifles with telescopic sights. When we landed in Cuba we had half a hundred rifles with telescopic sights and we had prepared those rifles very well. We had practiced very much with those rifles. We know perfectly all the characteristics of that type of rifle because, also, we had them with different powers. One of the difficulties of the rifle with telescopic sights is that once one fires on a target, the target is lost. It is necessary to find it again quickly, as a result of the shot, only from the effects of the shot, particularly when the rifle has to be levered because at first it was said that it was an automatic rifle. Then it was said that it was not automatic, or semi-automatic, or repeater.

That type of weapon--it is really very difficult to fire three consecutive shots with a weapon of that type--but above all, difficult to hit the target, almost impossible. We were reminded of certain shooting contests held in various countries, Mexico for example. There is a contest for shooting fans that is performed with a lash which is released at one point and runs through the hills. I believe it runs some 200 meters and while it is moving one is permitted to fire three times at it. The best marksmen, having enough time and being calm while the animal is running the 200 meters, very rarely hit it twice. It is very difficult and it is very extraordinary when they can hit it three times while taking a lot of time and being absolutely calm and quiet. In general this was not done with rifles with telescopic sights but with rifles with what they call Lyman sights, which is the type of sight used by the North American Garand rifles, and with some shooting rifles that have a small circle for a sight in the center of which the target is placed.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954--Continued

MM 105-8342

However, after the assassinations in Dallas, it was possible to see that the Judiciary Committee was not wrong in its suspicions and in its charges, and that the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" was not a simple group of individuals, mistaken in their evaluation of the true situation in Cuba.

The Communists are very skillful in escaping and evading their responsibilities, because of the very fact that they lack scruples. Thus, the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" has suddenly ceased to be a useful tool for their plans. The blood of President KENNEDY, assassinated in Dallas by a member of the "Fair Play", who had renounced the United States, the country of his birth, in a very specific manner, and who had later, mysteriously decided to return to the United States, flew on November 22, 1963, as far as the office at 799 Broadway, New York. In Moscow, OSWALD had told the United States Embassy that he wanted to have nothing to do with the United States and that he was joining the Soviet Union. In Havana, ROBERT (RED) TABER told French journalist, VICTOR FRANCO, that he wanted to have nothing to do with the United States and that he was joining Communist Cuba. Both later changed their minds and returned to the United States. Why and for what? The answer which OSWALD gave is in the whole series of activities which he carried on in the United States, in Mexico and in Communist Cuba since July, 1962, until the crimes in Dallas occurred.

We can be sure that the Communists are not now renouncing their machinations. The "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" is not really disappearing; it will only change its name, its headquarters and its leaders, and will reappear in another disguise. For that is the way the Communists intrigue, as they serve Soviet Imperialism, with a disguise, especially when they pretend to be dedicated to "peaceful coexistence".

(Captions under photographs on page 17 are taken directly from the text translated above.)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953-Continued

HHHH 1

C U B A

29 November 1963

MM 105-8342

On May 6, 1964, Mr. GEORGE VOLSKY, writer and researcher, U.S. Information Agency (USIA), Miami, Florida, stated he and several other members of USIA, listen to the speeches of FIDEL CASTRO broadcast from Cuba, and he is certain that CASTRO, while on the radio, has not made any "slip of the tongue" in making a statement such as "The first time OSWALD was in Cuba...."

Mr. VOLSKY said he did not know what source HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA might have for making such an assertion in the February 2, 1964, issue of the magazine BOHEMIA LIBRE. He said the possibility existed that CASTRO could have made such a comment in an off-hand manner to some private group, but such occurrence had not come to the attention of the Miami Office of USIA. He said his office was especially alert for any statements of CASTRO which might show a link between the CASTRO regime and the assassination of President KENNEDY and no such statements have been detected although every public speech of CASTRO is monitored.

Mr. VOLSKY made available the English translation of the speech by FIDEL CASTRO, made on the night of November 27, 1963, at Havana University. He said the translation is based on monitoring the radio broadcast and would therefore include any "slip of the tongue."

Mr. VOLSKY explained the notation at the beginning of the speech translation indicates the broadcast was made at 0229 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) on November 28, 1963, which was 9:29 PM on November 27, 1963, in Havana.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953-Continued

HHHH 2

CUBA

29 November 1963

Aside from a number of strange things which every day become more strange and which every day make the story, the lies, the insinuations

and was then endorsed again in favor of Dr. CARLOS A. SANTOS BUCH, in such a way that the amount could be obtained in cash. In all that, the aforementioned Cubans worked hand in hand with ROBERT (RED) TABER, who had been sentenced to prison several times for armed robbery, kidnaping, carrying weapons, etc.

It probably did not occur to the authors of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" that the trail which was discovered at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and which led to the main office of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", so that its usefulness under that name and with its present directors came to an end on

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953-Continued

MM 105-8342

November 22, 1963. The five thousand dollars with which OSWALD returned from Mexico probably had the same origin as the money which paid for the ads in "The New York Times" in other words, the Communist dictatorship which prevails in Cuba.

In March of 1961, a group of students at Harvard University invited me to debate with writer WILLIAM WORTHY, member of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", and I went there to engage in the debate with him. The moderator or judge of the debate was writer TRUMAN WINTER (guest of Communist Cuba during the festivities of July 26, 1963, four months prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY), and I found that each time that I had WORTHY in a corner after refuting his lies, TRUMAN WINTER came to his aid so that the audience could not get the whole truth. "Fair Play" did not thrive in the University of Florida, but it did at Columbia University, at the University of Chicago, at the universities in California, at the University of Pennsylvania, and at Antioch College (where Mrs. PAINE, LEE HARVEY OSWALD's protectress studied), and at Yale University, etc. During another debate at Brews University, in Rhode Island, my opponent was a DINO GERMANI, enthusiastic defender of CASTRO's horrors, and also connected with "Fair Play". The greatest success of "Fair Play" in regard to influencing United States students took place at the University of Indiana, where it succeeded in getting a group of young people to take the side of the Soviet Union and Communist Cuba at the time of the crisis of October, 1962, involving Russian nuclear weapons set up in Communist Cuba.

The dailies have published several letters from LEE HARVEY OSWALD to "Fair Play", sent during the course of several months in the year 1963. It is said that this is all the correspondence between OSWALD and the defenders of Castroism in the United States, who had TABER, FRANK and BRAIS as their leaders. Any one who wishes may be satisfied with that information; but the letters are innocuous and they did not publish the answers from VINCENT THEODORE LEE to OSWALD. Besides, the information from the anti-Communist underground movement which operates right under the nose of RAUL ROA GARCIA, in the Ministry of State in Havana, shows that OSWALD's relations with the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" began before July, 1962, when he returned from the Soviet Union, and that they had been sponsored by CASTRO's diplomatic agents in Moscow, at the time that OSWALD was there.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953-Continued

MM 105-8342

If OSWALD could have escaped to Cuba by way of Mexico after committing the crime in Dallas, it would have been easier for "Fair Play" to cover up the matter of its contacts with the supposed assassin; but the fact is that the plans for the flight failed, and OSWALD was arrested, and subsequently, assassinated in turn, without its having been possible to obtain a complete confession from him about his activities and his contacts.

At any rate, OSWALD had left behind him, in New Orleans and in other places, some data about his relations with the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", which it was not possible to eliminate. BRINGUIER, the representative of the Revolutionary Student Directory in New Orleans, is endowed with an excellent memory, and recalls that strange individual who had wanted to infiltrate the ranks of the anti-Communist Cubans in order to serve the "apparatus" of Communist Cuba in the United States. But the thread got all tangled up, much to the despair of the leaders of the "Fair Play".

For more than two years, the United States Senate Judiciary Committee had been investigating the activities of the "Fair Play". The results of its investigations are published in some ten volumes, replete with documents, statements and conclusions compromising the organization which defends the Communist tyranny prevailing in Cuba. More than once, during the course of these investigations, the press of the "useful fools" criticized the activities of the Judiciary Committee and said that this was a "witch hunt". References to the deceased Senator McCarthy, who had denounced the machinations of the Communists for several years, filtered into those statements in an attempt to discredit them. With arrogantly provoking and even insulting poses, the members of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" answered the Judiciary Committee when they appeared before it, ignorant and misinformed people allowed themselves to be misled by that propaganda to the point that they believed that the "Fair Play" was a victim of injustice. The Senators and Representatives who carried on these investigations, as well as their legal and police advisers, had sounded the alarm long in advance and had pointed out the danger of the Cuban Communist "apparatus" in the United States; but no one paid any attention to them, in spite of the seriousness of their revelations.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953-Continued

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journalist with a prison record, one-time member of the staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System, visitor in the Sierra Maestra, who was the founder of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", he is back in the United States after having spent some time in Communist Cuba, with a uniform and machine gun, in the service of CASTRO.

The "Communist Cuban apparatus" in the United States is very extensive, influential and diversified. It has always had plenty of financial support, furnished through CASTRO's delegation to the UNO, and also sent via Canada and Mexico, two countries which are used by Communist Cuba to smuggle propaganda and to transfer funds. "Fair Play" operated in accordance with the "apparatus" in question, which has not disappeared; quite to the contrary, it is even more to be feared now than it ever was, according to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

On Wednesday, April 6, 1960, "The New York Times" published a full-page ad on page 33, Section C, which notified the general public of the formation of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee", with WALDO FRANK and CARLETON BEALS as co-presidents, and with a long list of speakers, more or less known for their leftist tendencies, among them, ROBERT (RED) TABER, TRUMAN CAPOTE, Negro writer JAMES BALDWIN, and the violent Negro racist, ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, later a fugitive to Communist Cuba when the United States law was after him for common crimes. Friday, April 21, 1964, the "Fair Play" published another full-page ad in "The New York Times" with propaganda in favor of the Communist government of Cuba. According to statements made under oath to the investigators of the United States Senate, those ads were paid for at the regular rate of the New York daily, more than four thousand dollars a page. As for one of them, it has been proved that this was paid for with a check sent by the dictatorship of CASTRO to the deceased professor, MANUEL BISHOP ALBERNI, at that time Cuban Ambassador to the UNO. The check for \$3,500 was endorsed by the professor in favor of RAUL ROA KOURI, now Ambassador from Communist Cuba to Brazil, and at that time attached to the Cuban delegation to the UNO, and was then endorsed again in favor of Dr. CARLOS A. SANTOS BUCH, in such a way that the amount could be obtained in cash. In all that, the aforementioned Cubans worked hand in hand with ROBERT (RED) TABER, who had been sentenced to prison several times for armed robbery, kidnaping, carrying weapons, etc.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953-Continued

MM 105-8342

November 22, 1963. The five thousand dollars with which OSWALD returned from Mexico probably had the same origin as the money which paid for the ads in "The New York Times" in other words, the Communist dictatorship which prevails in Cuba.

In March of 1961, a group of students at Harvard University invited me to debate with writer WILLIAM WORTHY,

MM 105-8342

The investigations carried on by the United States federal authorities could not prove all the aid received from Communist Cuba by the "Fair Play", but if one bears in mind that the comrades on "Prensa Latina" received hundreds of thousands of dollars worth, it is to be presumed that its "out" was quite large, because just look at all the publicity which "Fair Play" gave throughout the United States since 1960! As incidental wages, WALDO FRANK collected thousands of pesos for praising CASTRO, as did JEAN PAUL SARTRE. CARLETON BEALS became CASTRO's paid writer, as did TABER also... And the others?

During the course of 1960-1961, I was a visiting professor at the University of Florida in Gainesville, where there was a branch of the "Fair Play" in operation. It boasted that it had 21 branches in the United States and 4 in Canada, with a membership of 6,000. The New Orleans branch was not among them at that time, because it was not formed until two years later, when LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the presumed assassin of President KENNEDY, returned to the United States after his contacts with the Communist Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow, PAUL CHOMON and CARLOS OLIVARES. Concerning this last-mentioned fact, the Communist dictatorship of Cuba says nothing, although the Kremlin has turned over to the United States a file with the documents referring to OSWALD in the Soviet Union. During his speech of November 27, 1963, at the University of Havana, when CASTRO said "the first time that OSWALD was in Cuba", his tongue was under the influence of "Peralta" cognac, and he revealed something which is very important.

"Fair Play", with the aid of JUNE COBB, organized excursions of "students" and agitators from the United States to visit Communist Cuba, with all expenses paid. It published bulletins and announcements, it distributed propaganda received from Communist Cuba; it deceived the unwary; it kept CASTRO informed of these things which interested him concerning the United States; and it held in Canada and in the United States a large number of meetings in favor of the dictatorship in Communist Cuba and against the Cuban emigres, persecuted by the Castristas... It probably did much more before it had among its collaborators LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose imprudent acts left the trail which was discovered at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and which led to the main office of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", so that its usefulness under that name and with its present directors came to an end on

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953-Continued

MM 105-8342

If OSWALD could have escaped to Cuba by way of Mexico after committing the crime in Dallas, it would have been easier for "Fair Play" to cover up the matter of its contacts with the supposed assassin; but the fact is that the plans for the flight failed, and OSWALD was arrested, and subsequently, assassinated in turn, without his having been possible to obtain a complete confession from him about his activities and his contacts.

At any rate, OSWALD had left behind him in New

and referred to in your referenced letter have been translated and incorporated into the enclosed Miami report.

Item three of your referenced letter concerns an alleged "lapsus linguae" committed by Castro in a speech given at the University of Havana on November 27, 1963, at which time

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2952

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Interviews with Orestes Pena and Carlos Bringuiar have not yet been conducted due to their unavailability. Pena reportedly is traveling in Europe as indicated in the memorandum dated May 1, 1964, at New Orleans concerning Orestes Pena, two copies of which are enclosed. Carlos Bringuiar has been away from New Orleans on an extended speaking tour. Both Pena and Bringuiar, however, are due to return to the New Orleans area by May 30, 1964, at which time they will be promptly interviewed and you will be furnished the results.

With regard to your inquiry as to whether this Bureau has conducted a thorough investigation into the question of possible contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and any representative of or known sympathizer with the Castro government of Cuba, you may be assured that this Bureau has thoroughly explored this question. To date, however, no information has been developed indicating Oswald was controlled, directed or employed by any individual so identified.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing the results of our investigations.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (13)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2952-Continued

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Agency.

On May 22, 1964, a representative of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) advised he recalls receiving such a communication; however, at the time it was received the name Oswald was believed to relate to Osvaldo Dorticos, President of Cuba, rather than Lee Harvey Oswald. Further inquiries are being conducted in this regard.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2952-Continued

MM 105-8342

The following is a translation of an article from the Spanish language magazine, "Bohemia Internacional", February 2, 1964, pages 16, 17, 53:

CHANGE OF DISGUISE

By HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA

On December 27 and 28, with a surprising and alarming uniformity many United States dailies published the news that the so-called "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" was disbanding or was ceasing to exist. It is evident that the publicity directors for these defenders of FIDEL CASTRO RUIZ and his government prepared a single press release, called their friends and comrades on various newspapers and gave them the signal that the time had come to publish the obituary for the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", because it seemed to be involved in something that was more serious than all the other complications which it had had: namely, its connection with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, supposed assassin of President KENNEDY, which would henceforth be a heavy leaden weight on the Committee, on CASTRO, and to some extent, on KHRUSHCHEV, himself, because of the disputes of the crime, which, in addition, is very prejudicial to international Communism in these times of "peaceful coexistence".

I am sure that the Communists decided to do away with the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" because it suits them to do so at this time, but they have already made plans to set it up again under some other name such as "Cuban-American Friends", "Free Cuba under Castro", or something like that.

The release given to the United States press places a great deal of emphasis on the fact that for some time no one has been going to the office at 799 Broadway, New York, even though the rent, light and telephone have been paid until the end of December, 1963. We are also told that VINCENT THEODORE LEE, incumbent Secretary General of the Committee, had left the organization before the assassination of President KENNEDY (though at the time he made statements to the effect that he had nothing to do with OSWALD), and that when RICHARD GIBSON, his predecessor, resigned, he began to work for the government of Algeria BEN BELLA, which is, in itself, a revelation. As for ROBERT (RED) TAKER, the

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953

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September and brought Marina Oswald and the baby back to Irving, Tex.⁸⁰⁷ Oswald's uncle, Charles Murret, also paid for the short trip taken by Oswald and his family from New Orleans to Mobile, Ala., on July 27, 1963.⁸⁰⁸ It is estimated that when Oswald left for Mexico City in September 1963, he had accumulated slightly over \$200. Marina Oswald testified that when he left for Mexico City he had "a little over \$100," though she may not have taken into account the \$33 unemployment compensation check which Oswald collected after her departure from New Orleans.⁸⁰⁹ In any event, expenses in Mexico have been estimated as approximately \$85, based on transportation costs of \$50 and a hotel expense of about \$1.28 per day. Oswald ate inexpensively and, allowing \$15 for entertainment and miscellaneous items, it would appear that he had the funds available to finance the trip.⁸¹⁰

The Commission has considered the testimony of Leonard E. Hutchison, proprietor of Hutch's Market in Irving, in connection with Oswald's finances. Hutchison has testified that on a Friday during the first week in November, a man he believes to have been Lee Harvey Oswald attempted to cash a "two-party," or personal check for \$189, but that he refused to cash the check since his policy is to cash personal checks for no more than \$25.⁸¹¹ Oswald is not known to have received a check for this amount from any source.

On Friday, November 1, Oswald did cash a Texas Unemployment Commission check for \$33 at another supermarket in Irving,⁸¹² so that a possible explanation of Hutchison's testimony is that he refused to cash this \$33 check for Oswald and is simply in error as to the amount of the instrument. However, since the check cashed at the supermarket was issued by the State comptroller of Texas, it is not likely that Hutchison could have confused it with a personal check.

Examination of Hutchison's testimony indicates that a more likely explanation is that Oswald was not in his store at all. Hutchison testified that the man who attempted to cash the check was a customer in his store on previous occasions; in particular, Hutchison recalled that the man, accompanied by a woman he believes was Marina Oswald and an elderly woman, were shopping in his store in October or November of 1963 on a night he feels certain was a Wednesday evening.⁸¹³ Oswald, however, is not known to have been in Irving on any Wednesday evening during this period.⁸¹⁴ Neither of the two checkers at the market recall such a visit by a person matching the description provided by Hutchison, and both Marina Oswald and Marguerite Oswald deny that they were ever in Hutchison's store.⁸¹⁵ Hutchison further stated that the man made irregular calls at his grocery between 7:20 a.m. and 7:45 a.m. on weekday mornings, and always purchased cinnamon rolls and a full gallon of milk.⁸¹⁶ However, the evidence indicates that except for rare occasions Oswald was in Irving only on weekends; moreover, Buell Wesley Frazier, who drove Oswald to and from Irving on these occasions, testified that on Monday mornings he picked Oswald up at a point which is many blocks from Hutchison's store and ordinarily by 7:20 a.m.⁸¹⁷

1963. In April 1963, BUCHANAN, who was interviewed by
Seymour Beale, Florida Sun columnist, told WEYL that JERRY,
his brother, had a fight with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Miami,
Florida, about the beginning of 1963.

AT FAIRHOPE, ALABAMA

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Directory reflects
that number 928-2925 is listed to CRAIG T. SHELDON, 457 Oak
Street, Fairhope, Alabama.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2951-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2951

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 30, 1964

1

JERRY BUCHANAN, 457 Oak Street, furnished the
following information:

He is temporarily residing at the above address
in Fairhope, his home address being Miami, Florida. He
has been employed for the past one and a half months as
Crew Foreman for the Fairhope Paving Company, Fairhope,
Alabama. He is leaving Fairhope the next week to spend a
month in Mexico and will then go back to Miami, Florida,
where he can be located care of his mother, Mrs. MARY
BUCHANAN.

BUCHANAN has been a member of The International
Anti-Communist Brigade, Miami, Florida, for the past
several years. In October 1962 members of this group en-
gaged in a fight in Bay Front Park section of Miami with
members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee which group
was distributing pro-Castro literature. Police broke up
the fight.

After the assassination of President KENNEDY in
November 1963 and the attending publicity given to LEE
HARVEY OSWALD, BUCHANAN recognized OSWALD from his photo-
graph as having been one of the members of the Fair Play
for Cuba Committee engaged in the fight in the Bay Front
Park in October 1962. He also recalled that OSWALD had
been in Miami, Florida, again in March 1963 distributing
pro-Castro literature.

He advised he had not known OSWALD personally
and had not known anything about OSWALD until recalling
OSWALD after the latter had been given so much publicity.
He was questioned closely as to any specific recollection
he has that OSWALD was distributing pro-Castro literature
and actually took part in the fight referred to above.
BUCHANAN would not say specifically that he actually

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MO 105-601

recalls OSWALD being present and participating in the fight
but would only say that "he was there." He advised that
his brother, JIM BUCHANAN, newspaper reporter, has specific
information concerning OSWALD being in Miami during
October 1962 and March 1963 and has written information
concerning it. He advised that JIM BUCHANAN has recently
started the publication of the Florida Conservative, Post
Office Box 1299, Boca Raton, Florida, but lives in Fort
Lauderdale, Florida.

BUCHANAN could furnish no specific information
concerning associates of OSWALD or his activity in Miami
other than saying that OSWALD had distributed pro-Castro
literature which was the cause of the fight referred to above.

On 3/26/64 at Fairhope, Alabama File # MO 105-601
by SAs ALLISON A. CATLIN
and JOSEPH T. BOSTON :gre Date dictated 3/30/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2951-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2951-Continued

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SA 105-2909

and they stated that he was not identifiable with any person who had ever been at their counter:

L. R. McBROOM, worked 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., October 2, 1963;
 F. J. MAUFERT, worked 3:10 p.m., to 11:30 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963;
 BILL SETTLE, worked 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., October 3, 1963;
 RAUL HORGASITAS, worked 2:15 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963;
 C. R. VILLAR, worked from 6:30 a.m. to 3:15 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963.

On December 9, 1963, Mr. A. F. SHADPOCK, Chief Agent, Trans-Texas Airways, International Airport, made available flight manifests of passengers leaving San Antonio for Dallas on October 2, 1963. A search of these records failed to identify OSWALD under his true name or aliases, or MARINA OSWALD.

R. A. ROESLER, Post Transportation, Fort Sam Houston, Building 370, Room 11, advised that he is on loan to the Army. He was on duty with Braniff Airways at the ticket counter, International Airport, on October 3, 1963. He was unable to identify the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as having contacted Braniff Airways.

Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON, who is employed at the ticket counter, American Airlines, International Airport, advised that he worked the ticket counter from 2:15 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. on October 3, 1963. He was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and was unable to identify him as having contacted the airlines.

On December 9, 1963, JAMES BRAYMEN, Braniff Airways, employed at the ticket counter, advised he was on duty from 6:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. on October 2 and 3, 1963. He was unable to identify OSWALD's photograph as having contacted the airlines office.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2463-Continued

T-12 advised as follows:

On April 16, 1964, ELLIO CASTRO, employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja Bus Line, Mexico, D. F., made available the ledger of arrivals at Mexico, D. F., for the Flecha Roja buses. The ledger records separate entries for each day, with the exact time of arrival of each bus in Mexico, D. F., at the terminal.

On December 16, 1963, Mr. MAJOR GREEN, Manager, Continental Trailways Bus Lines, 1314 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, furnished the following information to SAA JAMES E. SCHMIDT, JR.:

There are four separate buses leaving New Orleans for Houston, Texas. These buses can be identified from the schedule now in effect, which was also in effect during September, 1963. He advised the cost of a one-way ticket from New Orleans is \$9.70 and a round-trip ticket costs \$17.50.

The daily bus schedules in effect in September, 1963, from New Orleans to Houston, Texas, are as follows:

LEAVING NEW ORLEANS	ARRIVING HOUSTON
8:15 PM	7:00 AM (Next day)
4:40 PM	2:15 AM (Next day)
12:20 PM	10:50 PM (Same day)
6:00 AM	4:30 PM (Same day)

All bus operators leaving New Orleans can be identified through Mr. MAJOR GREEN, if necessary by his contacting the Trailways Alexandria Office.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464

On November 26, 1963, T-14, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that, following a check of the registration records of numerous middle and lower class hotels in the downtown area of Mexico City, he had ascertained that on September 27, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had registered at the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle (Street) Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19 and approximately eight blocks from the commercial heart of the Mexican capital. The records disclosed that OSWALD was registered at the

On December 8, 1963, JAMES BRAYMEN, Braniff Airways, employed at the ticket counter, advised he was on duty from 6:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. on October 2 and 3, 1963. He was unable to identify OSWALD's photograph as having contacted the airlines office.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2463-Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464

T-12 advised as follows:

On April 16, 1964, JULIO CASTRO, employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line, Mexico, D. F., made available the ledger of arrivals at Mexico, D. F., for the Flecha Roja buses. The ledger records separate entries for each day, with the exact time of arrival of each bus in Mexico, D. F., at the terminal.

This ledger disclosed that bus No. 516 of the Flecha Roja bus line, which made the trip from Nuevo Laredo, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, arrived at the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F., at 10:00 a.m. on September 27, 1963.

On November 26, 1963, T-14, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that, following a check of the registration records of numerous middle and lower class hotels in the downtown area of Mexico City, he had ascertained that on September 27, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had registered at the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle (Street) Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19 and approximately eight blocks from the commercial heart of the Mexican capital. The records disclosed that OSWALD was registered as the occupant of room No. 18 until October 1, 1963, and was deleted from the hotel guest list on October 2, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464-Continued

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According to source, there were only three employees at the hotel, and some of them were able to recognize OSWALD's photograph as having been a guest at that establishment but could recall virtually no information concerning the circumstances relating thereto.

1. OSWALD's Registration at Hotel

T-1 made available photocopies of the registration records of the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., which reflect that on September 27, 1963, OSWALD registered at that hotel as "LEE, HARVEY OSWALD, USA, Texas, PHOTO, US citizen" and was assigned room No. 18.

The owner and manager of the hotel, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, explained on March 3, 1964, that upon arrival a guest is required to register in his own handwriting; however, as long as he remains at the hotel thereafter, the name is transferred to the registration list for subsequent days by the manager or his assistant.

2. Examination of Handwriting on Hotel Register by FBI Laboratory

On December 11, 1963, a photocopy of the above-described page of the Hotel del Comercio registration book was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination of the "LEE, HARVEY OSWALD" signature appearing thereon.

In a laboratory report dated December 18, 1963, the FBI Laboratory stated that examination of "Qc333, photocopy of page of registry book of Hotel del Comercio, Calle Sahagun 19, Mexico City, with signatures of guests registering on September 27, 1963, Line 18, bearing signature 'Lee Harvey Oswald'" had been made with the following result:

"It was concluded that the LEE HARVEY OSWALD signature on Line 18 of Qc333 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears as K4 and K5 in this case."

The information recorded hereinafter was furnished by T-15.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464—Continued

time, was directed by Attorney AGUSTIN CUE
CANOVAS, as a Coordinator, and, although she
does not recall specifically who it was that
recommended her, she can clearly state for some
time previously she was recruited and visited

A signed statement which had been made by SILVIA DURAN to the Federal Security Police on November 23, 1963, as translates from Spanish is recorded hereinafter:

"At the City of Mexico, Federal District, at 6:00 p.m. of November 23, 1963, the undersigned, Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, Assistant Director of the Federal Security Police, proceeding legally with witnesses present, makes record; that with the presentation in this office of Mrs. SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN for the purpose of being interrogated concerning the matters which are herein set forth, this document was prepared:

"Promptly upon the presentation of the person who under normal conditions is called SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, having been warned to tell the truth and advised of the penalties which are incurred by those who furnish false testimony, described herself as follows: that her name is as recorded, 25 years of age, married, without religious preference, an employee, literate, a native and resident of this city, with domicile at Constituyentes #143, Apartment #3, with respect to the matters under investigation declares: that she has been legally married to Mr. HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO since November 5, 1958, and is the mother of a child named PATRICIA, who, at the present time, is three and one-half years of age; that in the month of July or August of 1961 the deponent was invited to join the Mexican-Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations, which at that

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464—Continued

being unable to fix the monthly receipts, although she was the person who personally received all of the funds received at the Institute; that in addition to the speaker, only Mr. FELIPE ROMAS, who worked as a

"It was concluded that the LEE HARVEY OSWALD signature on Line 18 of Qc333 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears as X4 and X5 in this case."

The information recorded hereinafter was furnished by T-15.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464--Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464--Continued

also, was directed by Attorney AGUSTIN CUE-
CANOVAS, as a Coordinator, and, although she
does not recall specifically who it was that
recommended her, she can clarify that for some
time previously she was friendly and visited
with frequency the employees of the Cuban
Embassy, being a personal friend of Ambassador
PORTONDO, as well as the Cultural Attaches,
TERESA PROENZA and LUIS ALVERU, as well as with
the female employees, but principally with the
secretary of Consul EUSEBIO ASCUE, Miss
MARICARMEN OLAVARRI, of Spanish nationality
but a relative of ASCUE; that at the Institute
the activities were exclusively of a cultural
nature and were attended on occasions by the
afore-mentioned Cultural Attaches and some
Cubans, but in a greater number by Mexicans,
always artists and intellectuals, without any
political discussions, although she recalls
that at the time of the October Cuban crisis
in connection with the threatened invasion of
Cuba and the subsequent blockade of the island
by the North American Government, they listened
by shortwave radio to the news from the 'Prensa
Latina' (Latin Press), on the basis of which they
made up a bulletin which was read of the news
that they had listened to directly from Havana,
agreeing also to the effect that Cubans and
Mexicans attending said meetings discussed the
political problem of Cuba on a private basis
without doing so in any official character; that
the declarant was receiving a salary of 500
pesos (\$40 U.S.) monthly in her capacity as
Coordinator at the Institute, with her work
schedule being from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m. daily, and
the money for the maintenance of the Institute
itself coming from a monthly subsidy from the
Cuban Embassy, the amount of which she is not
aware, but also with each one of the members
paying a quota, and also contributions were
received from persons whose names she does not
recall because usually they were made anonymously,

being unable to fix the monthly receipts,
although she was the person who personally
received all of the funds received at the
Institute; that in addition to the speaker,
only Mr. FELIPE ROJAS, who worked as a
secretary at the Institute during the mornings,
received any monthly salary in the same amount
of 500 pesos (\$40 U.S.), with the remainder of
the money which was received being used for the
payment of rent and other expenses connected
with its operation. That in the month of
December of 1961, the declarant and her husband
made a trip by air to Havana, Cuba, paying for
their own transportation, but all of their
expenses of their visit to that city and the
greater number of the cities of the island being
paid by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with
the People and the House of Culture, so-called,
'of the Americas,' the trip having lasted fifteen
days without their having any contact or con-
nection during this trip with officials of the
Cuban Government. That as the speaker has already
stated, she has been a sympathizer of socialism
and Marxist doctrine for several years, having
studied philosophy and existentialism, and
particularly she has sympathized since its
inception and sympathizes with the Cuban Revolution.
That approximately three months ago she began to
occupy the position of Secretary to the Cuban
Consul in this city, Mr. EUSEBIO ASCUE, who
ceased to function in that capacity some five days
ago on Monday, the 13th of this month, having
been substituted by Mr. ALFREDO MIRAVAL Y DIAZ,
clarifying at this time that from the beginning
she began to work in that capacity as a temporary
measure as a result of the death in a traffic
accident of her friend, MARICARMEN OLAVARRI, who
had been occupying that position, until some person
should arrive from Cuba who would assume the same,
having had under her responsibility the adminis-
trative operation and preparing the visas which
are issued, as well as handling the applications
for such visas which invariably are sent to the

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464--Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464--Continued

Ministry of Foreign Relations, Government of Cuba, for its approval, having obtained this position directly from former Consul ASCUE, with whom she is very friendly, and for whom the speaker even organized a farewell party in her home, which was attended by almost all of the officials and employees of the Embassy and the Consulate, except the Ambassador. That the speaker does not belong to any political party and never has attended manifestations or meetings, nor has she given lectures or speeches, which her husband has done, since he has written several articles for the newspaper 'El Dia' (The Day) (pro-Communist Spanish language newspaper published in Mexico City); that she has never been arrested for any reason, nor even on the occasion of the visit to Mexico of Mr. JOHN F. KENNEDY, which caused her a great deal of personal satisfaction because of the benefits which it would represent to the country. That yesterday while she was working at the Cuban Consulate, where she is employed from 10:00 to 2:00 and from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. daily and where she receives a salary of 1,900 pesos (\$120 U.S.) monthly, just before their time of departure at noon, a friend commented to her that she had been listening to the radio and heard a news item to the effect that President KENNEDY had suffered an attack in which they had fired three shots at him, as a result of which she called her husband on the telephone and they discussed this news, and he advised her that he already knew about it and referred to said attack as 'monstrous,' and they agreed that upon meeting at their home they would discuss the matter, which they did during their dinner hour, but in a very brief manner since they did not know all the circumstances of the attack and the name and description of the presumed author of the same, its having been only that night that they read in the extra (edition) the news relating thereto, and subsequently on the radio at her residence she heard the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which caused her to remember that this name refers to a North

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464—Continued

in his private office in company of his ultimate replacement, MIRAVAL, but came out and began to argue in English with OSWALD in a very angry manner and ASCUE concluded by saying to him that, 'As far as he was concerned, he would not give him a visa,' and that 'a person like him, in place of aiding the Cuban Revolution, was doing it harm,' it being noted that in their discussion

American who in the last days of September or the first days of the month of October of the present year appeared at the Cuban Consulate and applied for a visa to Cuba in transit to Russia and based his application on his presentation of his passport in which it was recorded that he had been living in the latter country for a period of three years, his work permit from that same country written in the Russian language and letters in the same language, as well as proof of his being married to a woman of Russian nationality and being the apparent Director in the city of New Orleans of the organization called 'Fair Play for Cuba' with the desire that he should be accepted as a 'friend' of the Cuban Revolution, as a result of which the speaker, in compliance with her duties, received all of his data and filled out the appropriate application, and he left to return in the afternoon, this time with his photographs, and the speaker, recognizing that she exceeded her duties, semi-officially called the Russian Consulate by telephone because of her interest in facilitating the handling of the Russian visa for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but from there they answered her that the operation would require approximately four months, which annoyed the applicant, since as he affirmed he was in a great hurry to obtain the visas which would permit him to travel to Russia, insisting that he was entitled to them because of his background and his partisanship and personal activities in favor of the Cuban movement, the declarant's not being able to specify because she does not remember whether or not he said that he was a member of the Communist Party, but that his wife, of Russian nationality, was at that time in the city of New York from where she would follow him, although his place of origin was the afore-mentioned city of New Orleans; that as soon as OSWALD understood that it was not possible to give him a Cuban visa without his previously obtaining a Russian one, because the former was for transit, he became highly agitated and angry, as a result of which the speaker called Consul ASCUE, who, at that time, was

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464—Continued

speaker received from the Russian Consul YACKSOV when the latter visited ASCUE and MIRAVAL and delivered to them their respective invitations at the Cuban Consulate. That with respect to her in-laws, LIDIA and RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, the former on various occasions attended with

circumstances of the incident and the name and description of the presumed author of the same, its having been only that night that they read in the extra (edition) the news relating thereto, and subsequently on the radio at her residence she heard the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which caused her to remember that this name refers to a North

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464-Continued

in his private office in company of his ultimate replacement, MIRAVAL, but came out and began to argue in English with OSWALD in a very angry manner and ASCUE concluded by saying to him that, 'As far as he was concerned, he would not give him a visa,' and that 'A person like him, in place of aiding the Cuban Revolution, was doing it harm,' its being noted that in their discussion they had been referring to the Russian socialist revolution and not the Cuban, its being stated by OSWALD that he had two reasons to request the visa with urgency, which were, one, that his permit to be in Mexico was expiring and the other that he had urgent necessity of reaching Russia; that in spite of the argument the speaker handed to OSWALD a piece of paper similar to that which she writes at this time in which she recorded her name, 'SILVIA DURAN,' and the telephone number of the Consulate, which is '11-25-47,' and, at any rate, she initiated the handling of his visa application by sending it to the Cuban Ministry of (Foreign) Affairs, from which a reply was received in the normal manner some fifteen to thirty days later approving the issuance of a visa, but conditioning it on his previously obtaining the Russian (one), although she does not recall whether OSWALD subsequently called her or not on the telephone for the Consulate which she had given him; that all of the conversation which the speaker had with OSWALD, as well as that of Consul ASCUE with him, was in the English language since he did not speak any Spanish, and that upon seeing his photograph which appears in today's newspapers, specifically in the newspaper 'El Dia,' she immediately recognized and identified it as being the same person that she has been referring to as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. That on only one occasion the declarant attended a reception ceremony at the Russian Embassy which was given on the occasion of the visit of the astronauts, GAGARIN and TERESHKOVA, on the personal invitation which the

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464-Continued

although his place of origin was the aforementioned city of New Orleans; that as soon as OSWALD understood that it was not possible to give him a Cuban visa without his previously obtaining a Russian one, because the former was for transit, he became highly agitated and angry, as a result of which the speaker called Consul ASCUE, who, at that time, was

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464-Continued

speaker received from the Russian Consul YAKOVSOV when the latter visited ASCUE and MIRAVAL and delivered to them their respective invitations at the Cuban Consulate. That with respect to her in-laws, LIDIA and RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, the former on various occasions attended with the declarant the meetings which were being held at the Institute, whereas the latter only did so on one or two occasions in connection with exhibits of paintings and with respect to BETY SERRATO AZUCAR, the wife of RUBEN, she has always remained aloof from those activities, although all of them are of leftist ideology but do not actively participate in any activities; that BARBARA ANN BLITS TREMBOND ESQUIVEL and AGATA ROSENO GARCIA are friends of BETY and the speaker has known them very little and superficially, as a result of which she knows nothing about their activities and ideologies, and in connection with the gentleman who she now knows is named BENTLEY, she had never seen him before and supposes that he is a friend of BARBARA, since she noticed that he was talking to BARBARA when they were dining at the home of the deponent, being present her husband, AGATA and LIDIA, whereas the others were at the home of her brother-in-law, RUBEN. That she has nothing further to declare and after reading the above, she ratifies and signs the margins in evidence thereof. The above document is closed authorized and witnessed.

Signed, Assistant Director of Federal Security,
Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS.
Witnesses: Lic. (Atty.) FERNANDO ORTIZ DE LA PENA;
Lic. CARLOS DURAN LANZ."

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464-Continued

ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION

ORIGINAL N° 24085

VALIDA POR 15 DIAS

BUENA PARA UN SOLO VIAJE POR CINCO DIAS

Apellidos y nombre LEE, HARVEY OSWALD
FOTOGRAFO

Sexo H M Edad 23 AÑOS Estado Civil S C

Documento con el que acredita su nacionalidad:
ACTA NACIMIENTO *Albuquerque*

Menores que lo acompañan:

Destino final: MEXICO, D. F.
NUEVA ORLEANS, LA., EUA.,
17 SEPTIEMBRE DE 1963.
Lugar y fecha

SELO DE LA OFICINA EXPEDIDORA

PARA SER LLENADO EXCLUSIVAMENTE POR LAS AUTORIDADES DE POBLACION (MIGRACION).

ENTRADA
17 SEPT 1963
Sello fechador

SALIDA
18 SEPT 1963
ALBERTO ANAMENDI CHADA
Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.

ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION

DUPLICADO N° 24085

VALIDA POR 15 DIAS

BUENA PARA UN SOLO VIAJE POR CINCO DIAS

Apellidos y nombre LEE, HARVEY OSWALD
FOTOGRAFO

Sexo H M Edad 23 AÑOS Estado Civil S C

Documento con el que acredita su nacionalidad:
ACTA NACIMIENTO

Menores que lo acompañan:

Destino final: MEXICO, D. F.
NUEVA ORLEANS, LA., EUA.,
17 SEPTIEMBRE DE 1963.
Lugar y fecha

SELO DE LA OFICINA EXPEDIDORA

PARA SER LLENADO EXCLUSIVAMENTE POR LAS AUTORIDADES DE POBLACION (MIGRACION).

ENTRADA
17 SEPT 1963
Sello fechador

SALIDA
Sello fechador

T. G. N. - 4508-62

- ADVERTENCIA
1. EL IMPUESTO QUE CAUSA DE \$ 6.25.
 2. Autoriza al titular a permanecer en México por un periodo de 15 días, prorrogables, a partir de su entrada al país.
 3. No podrá desarrollar actividades comerciales o industriales, ni ejercer profesión o industria, ni ejercer comercio, ni ejercer el oficio de abogado, ni ejercer el oficio de notario, ni ejercer el oficio de contador, ni ejercer el oficio de médico, ni ejercer el oficio de ingeniero, ni ejercer el oficio de arquitecto, ni ejercer el oficio de profesor, ni ejercer el oficio de maestro, ni ejercer el oficio de sacerdote, ni ejercer el oficio de juez, ni ejercer el oficio de funcionario público, ni ejercer el oficio de funcionario de la fuerza pública, ni ejercer el oficio de funcionario de la marina mercante, ni ejercer el oficio de funcionario de la fuerza aérea, ni ejercer el oficio de funcionario de la fuerza naval, ni ejercer el oficio de funcionario de la fuerza terrestre, ni ejercer el oficio de funcionario de la fuerza aérea, ni ejercer el oficio de funcionario de la fuerza naval, ni ejercer el oficio de funcionario de la fuerza terrestre.
 4. Si el titular se interpusiere con el país de ellos.
 5. Este documento deberá ser presentado a las autoridades de Migración del lugar por donde se desee salir.

- ATTENTION
1. TAX APPLICABLE TO THIS DOCUMENT IS 6.25 MEXICAN CURRENCY (U.S. \$ 6.25).
 2. The legal holder of this permit is authorized to remain in Mexico for a period not to exceed 15 days, prorogable, starting from the date of his entry into the country.
 3. Issued only for pleasure trips.
 4. If bearer enters the country of his departure he must leave within 15 days.
 5. This document must be shown to the authorities at the time and place of departure.

- OBSERVATIONS
1. CE DOCUMENT EST SOULEVÉ À L'IMPÔT DE 6.25 PESOS MEXICAINS (U.S. \$ 6.25).
 2. Le titulaire de ce document est autorisé à séjourner au Mexique pendant une période qui ne peut dépasser 15 jours à partir de sa date d'entrée dans le pays.
 3. Il ne pourra exercer aucune profession, aucune industrie, aucun commerce, aucune fonction publique, aucune fonction de la force armée, aucune fonction de la force publique, aucune fonction de la force armée, aucune fonction de la force publique, aucune fonction de la force armée, aucune fonction de la force publique.
 4. Si le titulaire est entré au Mexique, il devra quitter le Mexique au moment de son départ.
 5. Ce document devra être présenté aux autorités de migration du port de sortie au moment de son départ.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2478

F. M. - 8

ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION

APLICADO N^o 24085

VALIDA POR 15 DIAS
SI SOLO VIAJE POR ~~5~~ CINCO DIAS

LEE, HARVEY OSWALD
FOTOGRAFIA

23 AÑOS Estado Civil S C

Se acredita su nacionalidad: SI NO

Compañeros: _____

MEXICO, D. F.
NUEVA ORLEANS, LA., LUISIANA
17 SEPTIEMBRE DE 1963
Lugar y fecha

Harvey Oswald
Firma del interesado

NO EXCLUSIVAMENTE POR LAS AUTORIDADES
DE MIGRACIONES

ENTRADA	SALIDA
_____	_____

Sello fechador: _____

T. G. N.—4505-02

ADVERTENCIAS

1. EL IMPUESTO QUE CAUSA ESTE DOCUMENTO ES DE \$6.25.
2. Autoriza al titular a permanecer en México 5 (cinco) días improrrogables, a partir de la fecha de su entrada al país.
3. No podrá desarrollar actividades distintas a las de recreo.
4. Si el titular se internó con menores, deberá salir acompañado de ellos.
5. Este documento deberá ser entregado a las Autoridades de Migración del lugar por donde efectúe su salida del país.

ATTENTION

1. TAX APPLICABLE TO THIS DOCUMENT: \$ 6.25 MEXICAN CURRENCY (DLS. 0.50).
2. The legal holder of this permit is authorized to remain in Mexico for a period not to exceed 5 (five) days (not renewable) starting from the date of his entry into the country.
3. Issued only for pleasure trips.
4. If bearer enters the country accompanied by minors, upon departure he must leave with them.
5. This document must be surrendered to the Migration Authorities at the time and place of departure from the country.

OBSERVATION IMPORTANTE

1. CE DOCUMENT EST SOUMIS A UN IMPOT DE \$6.25 PESOS MEXICAINS (U.S. \$0.50).
2. Le titulaire de ce document est autorisé à séjourner au Mexique pendant une période qui ne pourra, en aucun cas, dépasser 5 (cinq) jours à partir de la date de son entrée dans le pays.
3. Il ne pourra exercer aucune activité autre que celle de touriste.
4. Si le titulaire est entré au Mexique accompagné de mineurs, ceux-ci devront obligatoirement quitter le pays en même temps que lui.
5. Ce document devra être remis aux Autorités Mexicaines du port de sortie au moment du départ du pays.

ADVERTENCIAS

1. EL IMPUESTO QUE CAUSA ESTE DOCUMENTO ES DE \$6.25.
2. Autoriza al titular a permanecer en México 5 (cinco) días improrrogables, a partir de la fecha de su entrada al país.
3. No podrá desarrollar actividades distintas a las de recreo.
4. Si el titular se internó con menores, deberá salir acompañado de ellos.
5. Este documento deberá ser entregado a las Autoridades de Migración del lugar por donde efectúe su salida del país.

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2. The legal holder of this permit is authorized to remain in Mexico for a period not to exceed 5 (five) days (not renewable) starting from the date of his entry into the country.
3. Issued only for pleasure trips.
4. If bearer enters the country accompanied by minors, upon departure he must leave with them.
5. This document must be surrendered to the Migration Authorities at the time and place of departure from the country.

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1. CE DOCUMENT EST SOUMIS A UN IMPOT DE \$6.25 PESOS MEXICAINS (U.S. \$0.50).
2. Le titulaire de ce document est autorisé à séjourner au Mexique pendant une période qui ne pourra, en aucun cas, dépasser 5 (cinq) jours à partir de la date de son entrée dans le pays.
3. Il ne pourra exercer aucune activité autre que celle de touriste.
4. Si le titulaire est entré au Mexique accompagné de mineurs, ceux-ci devront obligatoirement quitter le pays en même temps que lui.
5. Ce document devra être remis aux Autorités Mexicaines du port de sortie au moment du départ du pays.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2478—Continued

Copied above is the original portion of the Mexican FM-8 with
W. L. LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico on September 26, 1963,
and departed therefrom on October 3, 1963. Although he is
known to have traveled by bus from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City,
his mode of travel is not recorded on the FM-8, which was
retrieved and cancelled by ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA at the
time of his departure. No space is provided on the card for
recording means of travel upon departure, and no such informa-
tion appears on the above card. The back of the FM-8 contains
no information other than printed instructions and warnings
to the traveler in Spanish, English and French.

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2563--Continued

one JOHN H. BENNETT, had reported to Immigration authorities
that he had lost his tourist card, and after being fined
he was provided with a special document which would permit
his departure from Mexico, an FM-17.

It was observed that on the FM-11 forms, the
"destination" of the traveler at the time of departure was
completed invariably with the same information as appeared
on the tourist card as to place of residence, the place of
issuance thereof, or a notation that the information was not
available.

REVIEW OF TOURIST CARDS
AND FM-11 RECORDS

A review of the FM-11 form listing persons who
exited from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo,
Tamaulipas, with alien tourist cards revealed that for the
79 persons who were recorded as having departed their means
of travel could be defined as follows:

<u>Travel By</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>
Automobile	25
Bus	17
Railroad	18
Airline	7
Data unavailable	<u>12</u>
Total	79

A review of the original portions of the tourist
cards of these travelers disclosed that none contained any
information concerning means of transportation utilized by
these people on departure from Mexico with the exception of
JOHN H. BENNETT, who had lost the original portion of his
tourist card.

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2563--Continued

Number, sex, age, marital status, nationality,
number, complete name, sex, age, marital status, nationality,
occupation, place and country of origin, final destination,
date of entry or departure, type of vehicle in which traveling,
date of entry, date of departure (latter columns to determine
period of residence), and remarks.

A review of the original tourist cards for persons
traveling as tourists who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo
on October 3, 1963, disclosed that in no instance did any
notation appear on the travel documents to indicate manner of
travel of the bearer or destination in the United States upon
departure from Mexico. Because of an unusual circumstance,
however, it was noted that in a single instance a tourist,

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2563--Continued

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am forwarding two documents with translations, concerning
the visa application of Lee Harvey Oswald, which were given by
the Government of Cuba to Ambassador Stadelhofer on August 26,
1964, and were given by Ambassador Stadelhofer to the Department
in New York on August 29, 1964.

The Department is not keeping copies of the original docu-
ments and would appreciate copies of them when they are reproduced.

You will note that the translators found certain words
illegible. We would be happy to attempt again to translate
these words if the Commission is able to have the original
documents enlarged or clarified.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard C. Meeker
Acting Legal Adviser

Enclosures:

Visa application of Lee
Harvey Oswald, with
translation.

The Honorable

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel,
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy,
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.,
Washington, D.C.

L:L/SCA:R/ Frank:pat 8/31/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2564

FORMULARIO DE SOLICITUD DE VISA DE EMBAJADA

Solicitud de visa No. 1119

(1) En esta medida

Fecha: 1959

El nombre: JOSE MARTIN RODRIGUEZ

Ciudad de origen: La Haya, Holanda

Fecha y lugar de nacimiento: 1925, La Haya, Holanda

Profesión: Empleado de oficina

Dirección: 1599 rue de la Paix, París, Francia

Occupación (apuntando empresa para la que trabaja): Empleado de oficina

Existen antecedentes en Cuba: Residencia comunista

Motivos de las anteriores entradas: Residencia comunista

Familiares o personas conocidas residentes en Cuba: Residencia comunista

Ha sido invitado desde Cuba? (Si) (No) (No)

Con que objeto? Residencia comunista

Cuál es el motivo de la visita propuesta? Residencia comunista

Fecha propuesta de salida: 1959

Dirección en Cuba: Residencia comunista

PARA USO DE LA MISIÓN

RESERVACIONES

Notas en esta parte: El solicitante vive en París, Francia, y es un comunista activo desde 1959. En 1959, él se fue a Cuba para un período de 18 meses. Durante este tiempo, él fue un miembro activo del Comité de la Unión de la Juventud y trabajó en el Comité de la Unión de la Juventud. Él fue un miembro activo del Comité de la Unión de la Juventud y trabajó en el Comité de la Unión de la Juventud. Él fue un miembro activo del Comité de la Unión de la Juventud y trabajó en el Comité de la Unión de la Juventud.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2564—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Language Services
(Translation)

Ls No. 18282
T-39 / R-XX
Spanish

Consulate of Cuba

- 2 -

FOR USE OF THE MISSION

COMMENTS: The applicant states that he is a member of the American Communist Party and Secretary in New Orleans of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and that he lived in the Soviet Union from October 1959 to June 19.

immed

El presente es un documento de carácter confidencial y no debe ser divulgado a terceros sin el consentimiento expreso de la Oficina de Asesoramiento de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos en la Ciudad de México.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Language Services

(Translation)

La No. 18282
T-39 / R-KX
Spanish

Consulate of Cuba
Mexico, D.F.

(one photo on each form) Visa application No. : 779
Date: September 27, 1963
Name: Lee Harvey Oswald
Citizenship: American
Date and place of birth: October 18, 1939,
in New Orleans,
U.S.A.
Passport No.: D-092526

Permanent Address: 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.
Occupation (specifying concern for which you work): Commercial Photographer

Previous visits to Cuba: --

Reasons for previous visits: --

Members of family or acquaintances residing in Cuba: --

Were you invited by persons in Cuba? (Yes:) (No: X)

For what purpose? --

What is the purpose of the proposed trip? In transit on the way to the
Soviet Union.

[Two or more words illegible] 2 weeks and longer if possible

Planned date of arrival in Cuba: September 30, 1963

Address in Cuba: --

[Signed] Lee H. Oswald

(Signature of applicant)

TRUE COPY OF TRANSLATION WITH
CORRECTION AS STATED IN LETTER
ATTACHED.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2564-Continued

- 2 -

FOR USE OF THE MISSION

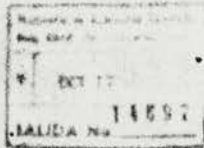
COMMENTS: The applicant states that he is a member of the American Communist Party and Secretary in New Orleans of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and that he lived in the Soviet Union from October 1959 to June 19, 1962, and that he married a Soviet citizen there. He displayed documents in proof of his membership in the two aforementioned organizations and a marriage certificate. He appeared at the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in this city and requested that his visa be sent to the Soviet Embassy in Cuba. We called the Consulate of the U.S.S.R. and were told that they had to await authorization from Moscow in order to give the visa and that it would take about four months.

Handwritten notation reading: Hotel del Comercio

Room 18 46-50-617

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2564-Continued

REPUBLICA DE CUBA
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
SECRETARIADO
(SECCION VISA)



La Habana, 15 de octubre de 1961
PALO DE LA ORGANIZACION

Estimado caballero:

Quisiera notificar a usted, en relación con la solicitud de visa de tránsito del ciudadano norteamericano LEE HARVEY OSWALD, que para acceder a su solicitud debe comunicarnos por cable con respuesta pagada cuando tenga la visa de la Embajada de la URSS autorizada.

Con saludos revolucionarios de "PATRIA O MUERTE", me retiro de usted,

Fraternamente,

Juan Milo Otero
Juan Milo Otero
Director

Al com. Alfredo Mirabal Díaz
Consul de Cuba en México, D.F.

Republic of Cuba
Ministry of Foreign
SECRETARIAT
(VISA SECTION)

Esteemed comrade:

With regard to
LEE HARVEY OSWALD,
in order for us to
with prepaid reply,
U.S.S.R.

With revolution

To Comrade Alfredo
Consul of Cuba, Mex

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2564—Continued

Republic of Cuba
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
SECRETARIAT
(VISA SECTION)

[Stamp]

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

[Several words illegible]

* October 17 [year illegible]

Outgoing correspondence No. 14697

Habana, October 15, 1963

YEAR OF ORGANIZATION

Esteemed comrade:

With regard to the application for a transit visa submitted by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, an American citizen, I respectfully inform you that in order for us to comply with his request, he must inform us by cable, with prepaid reply, when he has the authorized visa of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R.

With revolutionary greetings of FATHERLAND or DEATH, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

By order: [Signed] Mercy Martínez

Juan Milo Otero

Director

[Stamp of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

To Comrade Alfredo Mirabel Diaz
Consul of Cuba, Mexico, D.F.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2564-Continued

Continued

buses cross the International Bridge over the "Rio Bravo del Norte" (Rio Grande River) between Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, with the buses stopping in Laredo where they discharge passengers and also pick up new passengers in Laredo for the return trip into Mexico with Mexico, D. F., as the final terminal point.

CASTRO advised that on the return trip to Mexico, D. F., Flecha Roja bus No. 516 had a scheduled departure from Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963, of 1:30 PM, arriving in Nuevo Laredo a few minutes later, with departure from Nuevo Laredo for the trip to Mexico, D. F., scheduled for 2:00 PM.

T-16, who is in a position to be well-informed with respect to the day-to-day operations of the Mexico City ticket offices of the "Compania Cubana de Aviacion" (Cuban Aviation Company - commonly referred to as "Cubana Airlines"), furnished the following information on April 18, 1964:

Most of the office employees at the Cubana Airlines ticket office, Paseo de la Reforma 56, Mexico City, are Mexican citizens. Source would have an excellent possibility of being informed of any visits or inquiries made at the Cubana Airlines offices by an American, and is thoroughly convinced that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not appear at those offices during late September and early October, 1963, within the regular working hours. Source viewed various photographs of OSWALD and also consulted with associates at the Cubana Airlines office and reiterated the conviction that

- 113 -

OSWALD had not been at those offices at any time.

This source confirmed that the published and most used telephone number for the Cubana Airlines office is 35-79-00.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2567

-3-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2566—Continued

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Hours of Work at Cuban and Soviet
Consulates: Procedures and

4. Prior authorization from the Ministry of the Exterior in Havana is required before Cuban visas may be issued. On occasion, requests for permission to issue visas and the resulting decisions are handled by cable. The applicant fills out a visa application form at the Cuban consulate. Cuban visas are normally valid for three months from date of issuance. The Soviets are not known to issue travel permits to Cuba.

5. The Government of Mexico recognizes the passport as an identification document only. Mexican immigration officials do not recognize passport entries prohibiting the bearer's travel to Cuba. If the bearer holds a visa valid for travel to that country...

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2566--Continued

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Hours of Work at Cuban and Soviet
Consulates; Procedures and Regu-
lations for Issuance of Cuban Visas;
Mexican Control of U.S. Citizens'
Travel to and from Cuba

1. I refer to your earlier memorandum in which you request information on hours of work at Cuban and Soviet diplomatic installations in Mexico City, details of regulations governing the issuance of Cuban travel documents and Mexican control of U.S. citizens travelling to and from Cuba through Mexico.

2. The Soviet Embassy and Consulate are not open to the public; offices in the Soviet compound may be visited by appointment only. A twenty-four-hour guard is mounted at the entrance to the compound in which these Soviet installations are located. Visitors ring the bell at this entrance at all hours. Russian-speaking visitors are permitted to enter at any time, but others are usually turned away by the guard after normal hours of work. Normal work hours during September 1963, when Lee Harvey OSWALD visited the Soviet Installation, were 0900 to 1800. However, the hours for Mondays and Fridays have been changed to 0900 to 1400 hours. Sixteen Soviet families live in the compound.

3. The Cuban Embassy and Consulate are located in their own compound, but these installations have separate entrances. Visitors may enter the Cuban Consulate from 1000 to 1400 hours, Monday through Friday. Embassy working hours are 0900 to 1700 on the same days. Visitors to the Embassy, however, usually appear before 1400 hours. These work hours were also in effect during September 1963.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2568

OSWALD had not been at those offices at any time.

This source confirmed that the published and most used telephone number for the Cubana Airlines office is 35-79-00.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2567

4. Prior authorization from the Ministry of the Exterior in Havana is required before Cuban visas may be issued. On occasion, requests for permission to issue visas and the resulting decisions are handled by cable. The applicant fills out a visa application form at the Cuban consulate. Cuban visas are normally valid for three months from date of issuance. The Soviets are not known to issue travel permits to Cuba.

5. The Government of Mexico recognizes the passport as an identification document only. Mexican immigration officials do not recognize passport entries prohibiting the bearer's travel to Cuba. If the bearer holds a visa valid for travel to that country. Non-Cubans, including U.S. citizens, entering Mexico from Cuba must have Mexican visas or tourist cards. Depending on their outgoing flight times, non-Cubans transitting Mexico do not always need a transit visa. The passports of all persons travelling between Mexico and Cuba are stamped in Spanish with the phrases "Departed for Cuba" or "Entered from Cuba", as appropriate.

6. We hope that the information given above meets your need for data on travel between Mexico and Cuba.

Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2568--Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This is the part of the article to which Portell-Vila was referring above, the source of which is the message from his unknown source in Cuba.

It is also indicated in the same translation of his article, that he further states that:

Besides, the information from the anti-communist underground movement which operates right under the nose of Saul Roa Garcia, in the Ministry of State in Havana, shows that Oswald's relations with the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" began before July, 1962, when he returned from the Soviet Union, and that they had been sponsored by Castro's diplomatic agents in Moscow, at the time Oswald was there.

As previously pointed out, Portell-Vila in his interview of May 13, 1964, indicated that his only information in this regard was the message from his source in Cuba, and on May 14, 1964, he stated that the article expressed his interpretative analysis of this information.

It is noted that the translation also states that:

During his speech of November 27, 1963, at the University of Havana, when Castro said "the first time that Oswald was in Cuba", his tongue was under the influence of "Peralta" cognac, and he revealed something which is very important.

It will be recalled in this respect that Portell-Vila advised during his February 17, 1964, interview that he read in a November 29, 1963, publication that in a speech on November 27, 1963, Fidel Castro, whether through a slip of the tongue or as the result of the influence of liquor, made a comment which suggested that Oswald may have previously made at least one visit to Cuba. He conjectured that this trip of Oswald could have taken place while he was in Mexico last year or perhaps while he was in Russia. He said at the time he had no additional information in this regard.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2955-Continued

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/9/63

MITCHELL SCIBOR, General Production Manager, Kleins Sporting Goods, Inc., 4530 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised SA FRANCIS M. HENWOOD on December 7, 1963, that an Italian carbine, serial number C2766, was sold by Kleins to A. HIDEELL, Dallas, Texas, with 4 power rifle scope mounted. This is shown on the order as "Italian carbine 6.574X scope" for a single price of \$19.95. SCIBOR advised that if the rifle were

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

May 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of May 8, 1964, which advised that Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry denied that he ever received a letter from the Justice Department and that he had been requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby, as alleged in an article from the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer."

By letter dated May 13, 1964, from the Deputy Attorney General we were advised that a check of the files of the Department of Justice discloses no reference to an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

This completes our inquiry in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2956

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/64

WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, Texas, age 15, furnished the following information:

On April 10, 1963, sometime between 9:00 and 10:00 PM, COLEMAN, along with his godfather, RONALD ANDRIES, were building some shelves in COLEMAN's bedroom. At the time, COLEMAN was standing in the doorway which leads from his bedroom to the outside of the house on the north side of his residence.

original of this part to Mrs. Mariada Arenberg, Secretary of the Cuban Freedom Committee, 1737 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He believed she passed it on to an unknown Government agency, adding that he believed she had contacts in the State Department.

Portell-Vila said that he did not have a copy of this part of the message but reconstructed it from memory as follows:

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2955

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

respect from any other source, nor of contacts with Cubans by Oswald except what he had read in newspapers or other public source media, or previously reported concerning a speech of Fidel Castro on November 27, 1963, wherein Castro made a comment which suggested that Oswald may have previously made at least one visit to Cuba.

Regarding his source, and as previously pointed out, Portell-Vila said that the actual identity of the source is unknown to him, but the source is part of an underground movement in Cuba. Regarding the source's reliability, Portell-Vila said that the information furnished by the source in the past has been reliable for the greater part. He said that he had made inquiry through means available to him within Cuba concerning the reliability of the source, and was informed that he could consider the informant reliable. He said he could not and would not elaborate further, even under legal process, as to the mechanics used in his obtaining this information, nor concerning the identity of the person attesting to the reliability of the informant, because he feared that disaster would befall those involved.

He explained that this information was probably furnished to him as a person whose background attested that he was anti-Castro, and whose position and contacts in this country, exemplified best by his writing articles for "Bohemia Libre," marked him as a person who could put any information against Castro to use, or place it in the proper official hands for exploitation.

On May 14, 1964, Dr. Portell-Vila exhibited a copy of his article which appears in Spanish in the December 22, 1963, edition of "Bohemia Libre." It is entitled, "El Extrano Asesinato Del Presidente Kennedy" (President Kennedy's Strange Assassination). It starts on page twenty of this magazine. It is the article previously referred to above, and which Dr. Portell-Vila said was the product of research of public source material, and his interpretative analysis of same.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2955-Continued

Raul. He said that the two ambassadors to whom reference is made are Carlos Olivares and Faure Chomon, who were the Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow during the period that Oswald was in Russia.

The above message with his interpretation of same constitutes Portell-Vila's entire information dealing with possible contact of Oswald with Cuban diplomats in Russia. He said that he has not heard of any information in this

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2955-Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On the same date he also exhibited a copy of his article which appears in Spanish in the February 2, 1964, issue of the magazine "Bohemia Internacional," a Spanish language magazine which is printed in Venezuela, according to Portell-Vila. It is entitled, "CAMBIO DE DISFRAZ" (Change of Disguise) and starts on page sixteen. It pertains generally to Oswald and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee aspect of the assassination. Again, according to Portell-Vila, as in the case of his previous article on the assassination, the material is the result of research and interpretative analysis on his part of public source material where Oswald is concerned, with the exception of a brief reference to Oswald's being in contact with the previously named Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow, Russia. The message from the unknown source in Cuba previously described is the source for this reference in the article.

With respect to this reference in the article, and by way of explanation, it is to be noted that a translation of Dr. Portell-Vila's article appearing in the February 2, 1964, issue of "Bohemia Internacional" is contained in the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor, dated May 8, 1964, at Miami, Florida, under the Lee Harvey Oswald caption. Therein, Portell-Vila, on the topic of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, stated in part:

During the course of 1960-1961, he was a visiting professor at the University of Florida in Gainesville, where there was a branch of the "Fair Play" in operation. It boasted that it had 41 branches in the United States and four in Canada, with a membership of 8,000. The New Orleans branch was not among them at the time, because it was not formed until two years later, when Lee Harvey Oswald, the presumed assassin of President Kennedy, returned to the United States after his contacts with the Communist Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow, Faure Chomon and Carlos Olivares. Concerning this last-mentioned fact, the communist dictatorship of Cuba says nothing, although the Kreslin has turned over to the United States a file with the documents referring to Oswald in the Soviet Union.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2955-Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20535

May 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Re: Dr. Herminio Portell-Vila

It will be recalled that Dr. Herminio Portell-Vila, 4740 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., was interviewed on February 17, 1964, concerning one of his articles which appeared in the December 22, 1963, issue of the Spanish language weekly magazine "Bohemia Libre", published in New York City. The article was entitled "President Kennedy's Strange Assassination." Portell-Vila explained at that time that the material for the above article was obtained from public source material such as American newspapers and magazines, and foreign language newspapers and publications.

As will be recalled, Portell-Vila was a former Professor of History at the University of Havana who came to the United States in 1960 as a political refugee from the Castro Regime.

On May 13, 1964, Dr. Portell-Vila advised that he had received a message from an unknown source within Cuba which indicated in part that the files pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's relations in Moscow, Russia, with two Cuban Ambassadors there, were turned over to the Castro brothers on November 24, 1963, just two days after the assassination. The message was dated November 24, 1963, and he received same before the twelfth of December, 1963.

Around the time of its receipt, he gave the original of this part to Mrs. Mariada Arensberg, Secretary of the Cuban Freedom Committee, 1737 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He believed she passed it on to an unknown Government agency, adding that he believed she had contacts in the State Department.

Portell-Vila said that he did not have a copy of this part of the message but reconstructed it from memory as follows:

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2955

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

respect from any other source, nor of contacts with Cubans by Oswald except what he had read in newspapers or other public source media, or previously reported concerning a speech of Fidel Castro on November 27, 1963, wherein Castro made a comment which suggested that Oswald may have previously made at least one visit to Cuba.

Regarding his source, and as previously pointed out, Portell-Vila said that the actual identity of the source is unknown to him, but the source is part of an underground movement in Cuba. Regarding the source's reliability, Portell-Vila said that the information contained in the message

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

EXPEDIENTE RELACION OSVALDO CON CONCHESO EN
ARCHIVO MARIN HERRERA ENTREGADO HOY HERMANOS SIAMESES.

He interpreted this as follows:

File of relations of Oswald with Conchoso (Cuban Embassy in Moscow) from files of Marin Herrera (Ministry of Foreign Relations, Havana), handed today to the Castro brothers.

He pointed out that there may have also been a preposition or two contained in it, but that the above was its contents as far as he could remember. It was pointed out to him that there did not appear to be any mention of the Cuban Ambassadors to Russia as his initial information would indicate. He then said that the names of the two ambassadors were included after "Conchoso" in the message. One ambassador was designated by the word Oliva, as he recalled. He could not recall how the name of the other ambassador was designated.

Dr. Portell-Vila then said that his interpretation of the message is based on the prearranged meaning of certain words in the message. According to him, "MARIN HERRERA" was a reference to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Havana, because the building in which the ministry is located was built some 45 or 50 years ago by Mr. Marin Herrera. It had other owners later on until Cuba bought it. "CONCHESO" is a reference to the Cuban Embassy in Moscow because the first Cuban Ambassador to Moscow, in 1942, was a Mr. Conchoso. "OSVALDO" is Oswald in Spanish, a Christian name. "HERMANOS SIAMESES" is a reference to the Castro brothers, Fidel and Raul. He said that the two ambassadors to whom reference is made are Carlos Olivares and Faure Chomon, who were the Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow during the period that Oswald was in Russia.

The above message with his interpretation of same constitutes Portell-Vila's entire information dealing with possible contact of Oswald with Cuban diplomats in Russia. He said that he has not heard of any information in this

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2955-Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On the same date he also exhibited a copy of his article which appears in Spanish in the February 2, 1964, issue of the magazine "Bohemia Internacional" a Spanish language magazine which is printed in Venezuela, according to Portell-Vila. It is entitled, "CAMBIO DE DISFRAZ" (Change of Disguise) and starts on page sixteen. It pertains generally to Oswald and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee aspect of the assassination. Again, according to Portell-Vila, as in the case of his previous article on the assassination, the material is the result of research and interpretative work on his part.

and heard what sounded like a shotgun, and he ran outside and pulled himself up over the stockade fence in the rear yard, and as he looked onto the church parking lot he saw some unk/w/m/ speed down the driveway towards Turtle Crk, in either 49 or 50 Ford, light green. He then noticed what appeared to be a w/m with the door open on a 58 Chev., blk with white stripe down side,

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2958—Continued

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DL 100-10461

what this man was doing because, at this point, COLEMAN returned to his residence. f) The TUCKER - NORVELL report states COLEMAN advised the lot was "full of cars." COLEMAN advised Bureau Agents there were about six other cars in addition to the Ford and Chevrolet in the lot at the time. g) The TUCKER - NORVELL report reflects interview of "Robert Suvray" (correct spelling SURREY) concerning two men in a dark 1963 Ford seen by SURREY on Monday, April 8, 1963, in the alley behind WALKER's residence. The report of Detectives McLEROY and VAN CLEAVE, dated April 10, 1963, states SURREY saw the 1963 Ford and two men, no other description, on April 6, 1963 (Saturday), parked at the rear of WALKER's residence. The report of Officers BELLENGER and ROSE, dated April 11, 1963, contains an interview of SURREY concerning the incident about seeing the 1963 Ford and two men, but does not state when SURREY saw this car or the men and the report gives the impression it occurred on April 10, 1963. h) On June 3, 1964, ROBERT A. SURREY advised Bureau Agents he observed the 1963 dark brown or maroon Ford parked on Avondale Street near the alley entrance, which alley runs behind WALKER's residence. SURREY stated this incident took place on April 8, 1963 (Monday), and he described the individuals as one being a white male in his 30's, 5'10" to 6' tall, 160 pounds, and the second as a white male, in his 30's, 5'10" to 6' tall, weighing 190 pounds. He stated both men were well-dressed in suits, shirts and ties.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2958—Continued

1958 black over white Chevrolet, two-door sedan, not a "58 Chev. blk. with white stripe down side." e) COLEMAN stated this second individual was observed by him leaning from the car door into the back seat area of the Chevrolet and COLEMAN could not tell what this man was doing, nor did COLEMAN watch

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2958—Continued

Form No. 1044 (Rev. 10-1-60)
Administrative Report
(7-1-60)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN	Field	OFFICE	Chicago	FILE NO.	CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE	Protective Research	STATUS	Investigation continued	TITLE OR CAPTION	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	Chicago, Illinois	PERIOD COVERED	11/26-11/29/63	Assassination of President Kennedy	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY	Special Agents Edward Z. Tucker and Joseph E. Noonan				
DETAILS	SUMMARY				
<p>A white male, American, of unknown reliability, in December 1963, had been attempting to negotiate a sale of machine guns to a Cuban revolutionary whose name is known. The Cuban is alleged to have made a comment the day before the assassination of President Kennedy that "We now have plenty of money - our new backers are Jews - as soon as we (or they) take care of Kennedy . . ."</p> <p>The Cuban advised the American that before any deals could be consummated the Cuban superiors would have to approve the American and satisfy themselves that he was not a CIA agent.</p> <p>Discussion with the security agencies on this matter resulted in a conclusion that inasmuch as the investigation reflected a threat to President Johnson, who has announced his intention of continuing the late President's policies, the Secret Service would have primary jurisdiction in the case and that we would keep the other security agencies informed. Subsequently, at the direction of the Secret Service, the American contacted the Cuban and an arrangement was made to meet the Cuban's superiors. The Cuban was identified as belonging to the 30th of November Group. (This group was primarily interested, at least in the Chicago area, in obtaining money and disseminating propaganda of anti-Castro nature. It was the consensus of other security agencies that it was doubtful this 30th of November Group would be involved in illegal activities.) The American and the Cuban discussed the policies of President Johnson during their meetings, and the Cuban described President Johnson as a common person who would get things done. The Cuban stated that President Kennedy was an intellectual.</p>					
DISTRIBUTION	See last page	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE	
			/S/ Edward Z. Tucker, SPECIAL AGENT /S/ Joseph E. Noonan	12-3-63	
			APPROVED	DATE	
			/S/ Maurice G. Martineau, ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12-3-63	

CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-53294-4

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2959

2.
CO-2-34,030

a rich man's son who "did not give a damn about people," while President Johnson would work with the people. In any case, the Cuban stated that President Johnson would not stand in their way.

A few days later the American was informed by the Cuban and another unknown Cuban that he was a member of a group of six persons and that they had one "banker". Two of the members of this group owned a small screw machine factory. (It should be noted at this point that automatic weapons can readily be obtained as souvenirs if the barrels have been plugged, and it is the practice of gun runners to obtain these plugged weapons, take them to an unscrupulous screw machine operator and have the barrels reamed out since the plugging is mainly lead.) The American informed the two Cubans that since the assassination of President Kennedy a great deal of "heat" had been created and that his party was willing to provide the guns to the Cubans for a nominal downpayment if the Cuban group could provide them with the responsible party in the Chicago area who would vouch that the remainder of the money would be paid to them after the deal had been consummated. The American informed the Cubans that his group was saving six guns, and should they be double-crossed they intended to take retribution.

The investigation continued some time, with the Cuban and the American meeting regularly and discussing the possible purchase of guns and ammunition for the Cuban. At no time did any of the conversation between the American and the Cuban reflect that the activities in which the Cubans were engaged in any way had any connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. None of the persons involved in this investigation had any connection with the assassination, nor was there any indication that any of the persons involved had any information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. The investigation is continuing along lines other than that involved in the assassination.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2959—Continued

Gov. Connally talks with reporters Friday at White House after chat with President.

Connally Tells JFK Texas for Democrats

By ROBERT E. BASKIN
Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON—Gov. John B. Connally of Texas Friday advised President Kennedy that the "general political atmosphere" of his state is favorable to the Democratic party as 1964 approaches.

At the same time, Connally acknowledged to reporters after talking to the President for about 45 minutes, that Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., has "considerable strength" in Texas.

He said he told Kennedy that the 1964 campaign will be a hard one, but that he is confident Democratic nominees would win.

Connally cited a recent Golden Poll which showed Kennedy leading Goldwater by 8 percentage points in the state. Projecting this, Connally said, Kennedy's edge over Goldwater in a recent battle today would be 363,000 votes if 3 million voters turn out.

(IN 1960, Kennedy defeated Richard M. Nixon by only 46,000 votes in Texas.)

Connally said the President asked a number of questions about his gubernatorial administration and the record of the 1st Legislature. There has been

little criticism over the state of either, Connally reported.

Kennedy remarked that he had heard very little about civil rights problems in Texas, Connally said.

"I told him everybody had worked at it, at the state, county and city levels," the governor said, "and that remarkable progress had been made."

CONNALLY said he did not view civil rights as the paramount issue in next year's presidential election in Texas. After the nominations have been made and the platform drawn, he declared, "There won't be much to choose between the two parties" on civil rights.

He said he wouldn't undertake to define what the major issue is likely to be in 1964 "because I don't know."

Connally told reporters that Goldwater is being acclaimed as a conservative by many people "who really don't know him."

"His image may fade when they find out about him," Connally said.

Connally said he had been asked to make recommendations on plans for the President's Nov. 21-22 visit to Texas and that he expected to be able

to present something to the White House in about a week.

HE DECLINED to discuss details at the present time.

"Many places in the state want him to come," Connally said.

Among them, he said, are Corpus Christi and San Angelo, plus the four big Texas cities: Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth and San Antonio. In addition, he reported, two colleges have made serious bids for the President to appear on their campuses. He declined to name the colleges.

Asked about reported plans for the President to attend a dinner in Houston honoring Congressman Albert Thomas on the night of Nov. 21, Connally said the White House would have to answer that question.

He said he would characterize the President's Texas trip as a political campaign trip—"as such."

"It's not my place to determine that, however," he added.

WHITE HOUSE sources last week frankly stated that the visit would be a political one.

Earlier Friday the governor called on Agriculture Secretary J. Edgar Hoover to urge inclusion of funds in the next budget to keep screwworms, which infest cattle, out of Texas, which has largely eliminated them.

He also discussed with Freeman the Toledo Bend Dam on the Sabine River, a project in which Texas, Louisiana and the federal government will cooperate.

Connally also visited the Pentagon, where he met with Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Deputy Secretary Roswell L. Gilpatric. The governor carried with him data showing a decline in prime military contracts in Texas from 1958 to 1962.

Friday night he attended a reception given by the East Texas Chamber of Commerce members in honor of the Texas congressional delegation, after which he was scheduled to fly back to Texas.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2960

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL

Commission Exhibit No. 2961

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 NO 100-16601/jas

On December 16, 1963, Mr. E. A. REIMHARD, Terminal Manager, Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, 1710 Tulane Avenue, furnished the following information to SAA JAMES E. SCHMIDT, JR.:

There are 13 separate buses leaving New Orleans with a 24-hour period going to or through Houston, Texas. These buses can be identified as to lines leaving New Orleans

HHHH 3

CUBA
29 November 1963

To fire with speed one fires much better with that type of rifle than with a telescopic sight because one does not lose sight of the target. And according to the cables they were talking about a rifle with a 4 by 18-power (sight--ad.). That is a rifle that brings the target very close. The more powerful the sight the more sensitive it is to any movement and the target gets lost. There is also the circumstance--and all this seems to indicate that the rifle may have appeared there as part of the plot, that they may have placed the rifle, which is not precisely the weapon for shooting 80 meters nor for firing three shots.

A telescopic sight is a weapon used for firing 300, 400, 500, and even 600 meters and even more. And the comrades who came in the Granma--many of them--could hit a plate at 600 meters, with a rifle, sitting down, and not snapping off shots. It is the rifle of a marksman for distance firing. It is really strange that one who is going to make an 80-meter shot from a window would purchase a rifle with a telescopic sight when any other type of weapon without a telescopic sight would have been much more appropriate for a shot at that distance. That is one of the strange circumstances that are already beginning to be seen.

Another detail that called my attention is that the rifle was purchased by mail for 12.28 or something that that; that is, 12 dollars. A good sight like that one, alone, is worth the 12 dollars and more. In what part of the world do they sell high-powered rifles with telescopic sights through catalogues for 12.28? We bought a few of those rifles and we know what they are worth, and we had the need to buy many sights and we know what the sights cost. That was another strange fact.

But a series of things which are really strange began to accumulate. It is supposed that a man has a rifle with a telescopic sight in order to fire with safety from a distance and assure accuracy against a fixed target or against a moving target. When you fire against a moving target the telescopic sight becomes a hindrance. This weapon is used to fire accurately from a distance. In other words the individual who would try to use a telescopic sight would do so in an attempt to get accuracy and safety. In this case, against a moving target, 80 meters away, accuracy was not sought and the curious thing is that safety was also not sought.

Because it is very strange, and this is what reveals that a fanatic was not involved here, in my opinion. And in these matters one must always base oneself on opinion, on suppositions. But in the first place it is undeniable that a fanatic--probably it would be the first time in history that a fanatic--probably it would be the first time in history that a fanatic has used a telescopic sight. It would be the

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954--Continued

HHHH 5

CUBA
29 November 1963

The newspaper version is very objective and explains how this man had walked away disheveled, slamming the door, because he was not given a visa. We asked for information and it was established that it was true that on 27 November (as heard) he appeared at our consulate in Mexico. (corrects himself) in September. Then, he had requested a visa. He was told that such a visa could not be granted by a consul without authority from the Foreign Ministry. In turn, the Foreign Ministry did not issue such transit visas unless the nation of final destination did not in turn issue a visa.

What is more we receive many requests for visas in our consulates

HHHH 4

CUBA
29 November 1963

first time in history. Fanatics have used revolvers, pistols, hand grenades, but never telescopic sights. And what is more, in general, fanatics do not operate from a fifth floor window. In general, fanatics confess and explain why they acted, immediately. It is a psychological reaction by a fanatic.

Here we have the strange case that the accused, the alleged assassin, fires from his place of employment. Nobody who intends to escape--that is if he is not a fanatic--somebody who is paid, who intends to escape, is willing to perpetrate such a crime from the very place he works. A place where he would be identified within five minutes. A place where within five minutes he would be fiercely pursued everywhere. He would have sought a roof on another building. He would have rented an apartment along the route. He would have situated himself with his telescopic sight rifle at a distance which would have allowed him to escape.

It is very strange that a person at his very place of work, where he would be identified in five minutes, would carry out an act of this type from such a place and at the same time attempt to escape. There is no logic in this. There is no sense in this. Such a series of strange circumstances as these. Then to use that type of rifle from there. To try to escape knowing that he would be immediately identified. All these are the contradictions, the illogical and inexplicable things which both show that either a guilty person is innocent, that a guilty person was fabricated, or that the perpetrator of the crime--because these two things fit here--either this person is not guilty and was turned into a guilty person by the police, or this person is the one who fired and then all his actions have no other logical explanation or would have no other explanation that that of a person who kills, thinks he will escape, but at the same time would be perfectly identified as the doer of the crime.

There would only be one meaning to this: a person who is perfectly prepared to carry out the act with a promise he would escape, who was assigned a series of previous activities and steps to compromise or not to compromise, but to have the blame fall, insinuate the responsibility, on those on whom the perpetrators were very interested on having the blame fall.

Because since our last appearance we have obtained new data here. A report in the newspaper EXCELSION in Mexico states that this man had visited the Cuban Embassy (corrects himself--ad.) the Cuban Consulate and the Soviet Union Consulate to obtain a transit visa through Cuba to the Soviet Union. We immediately checked with our consular officials.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954--Continued

HHHH 6

CUBA
29 November 1963

In the hypothesis that this man would have been the real slayer, it would be clear that the intellectual perpetrators of the murder were preparing the gambit (cuartade) carefully. They sent this man to request a visa from Cuba. Just imagine! just imagine! Mr. Kennedy had been shot by an individual who was known. It was known where he worked. He had been in the Soviet Union and the President of the United States turned out to have been murdered by this person. But after he had returned from the Soviet Union by way of Cuba. It was the ideal gambit. All the ideal conditions to put in the head of North American public opinion (press the letters...). The possibility that it

Because it is very strange, and this is what reveals that a fanatic was not involved here, in my opinion. And in these matters one must always base oneself on opinion, on suppositions. But in the first place it is undeniable that a fanatic--probably it would be the first time in history that a fanatic--probably it would be the first time in history that a fanatic has used a telescopic sight. It would be the

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954--Continued

HHHH 5

CUBA
29 November 1963

The newspaper version is very objective and explains how this man had walked away displeased, slamming the door, because he was not given a visa. We asked for information and it was established that it was true that on 27 November (as heard) he appeared at our consulate in Mexico. (corrects himself) in September. Then, he had requested a visa. He was told that such a visa could not be granted by a consul without authority from the Foreign Ministry. In turn, the Foreign Ministry did not issue such transit visas unless the nation of final destination did not in turn issue a visa.

What is more we receive many requests for visas in our consulates from many people and in general our functionaries are very cautious, very conservative in this respect because we have to suppose that the enemy is constantly trying to send agents here and this is why we take many steps and we do not grant visa to anyone requesting one. We must know their antecedents perfectly. Accordingly, the functionary refused him the visa.

Now, Saturday night, the other day, scarcely 24 hours after Kennedy's death, agents of the Mexican federal police arrested the employee--she has Mexican citizenship--from our consulate and also the employee's husband. Why did they arrest him? What was the purpose of arresting him? (corrects himself--ed.) They arrested her? They arrested her to question her and treated her in a brutal manner. They maltreated her. They imputed that she had supposed relations with the suspect of Kennedy's assassination. They tried to get some information by means of coercion. We did not know about this. I was unaware of this when I spoke. I understand it was Saturday night.

This shows how everything was shaping up. The police agents alleged that they questioned her with an eye toward the visit which this Mr. Oswald made to the Cuban consulate. How did they know? Who told them? Where were they told this? Because we did not know about it. Because it was a routine matter. No one in the Foreign Ministry, none of the functionaries had even identified that individual who appeared as an alleged suspect as one of the hundreds of persons who appeared to request a visa.

Hence, the American police knew about it. Hence the Dallas police reported it. Why did they know it? Why did they report it? Why had not this appeared in the newspapers yet? And it did appear in a Mexican newspaper two or three days later? Here we can see clearly see the warp and the woof. What purpose did this man have in going to the Cuban Consulate in Mexico? What pretext did he use? Request a transit visa? If he wanted to travel to the Soviet Union he could have gone by way of England which is closer and he had more facilities, by way of France, by way of many nations in Europe. Why did he show up in Mexico to make a longer trip and requested a transit visa to the Soviet Union, by way of Cuba?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954--Continued

433

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954--Continued

HHHH 6

CUBA
29 November 1963

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It is very strange that anybody who had been in the Soviet Union, who when he was there the first time passed through Cuba. If he had been given a passport with no trouble if he had money to go to Mexico, why did he have to come to Cuba except for the only and exclusive purpose of leaving a trail, of spinning a web? Why did he get angry when he was told that it was impossible? Why did he slam the door? Why did he leave? No friend of Cuba, no communist does this when he visits our consulates. Nobody behaves in that crude manner and of course we have no other background for the accused. We have no other antecedents than those that are published by the press.

We will never categorically declare that somebody is guilty of something if we do not have irrefutable proof of it. However, basing ourselves on hypothesis, if he was the true executioner of the dead, his trip to Mexico, his alleged interview with the press where he presented himself as a defender of Cuba shortly before the events, his supposed brawl with alleged counterrevolutionaries, in all that the perfectly planned gambit could be seen. Then everything is perfectly explainable. Somebody who was offered the chance to escape, fired, left a trail, was identified, and disappeared they would then say he came to Cuba, that he had been in Cuba before the assassination because as can be seen that if he was the guilty one, he did try to escape.

Afterwards he was arrested and he smiled before the television cameras. He did not confess. He denied everything. He did not permit the use of a lie detector, and gentlemen the surprising, the incredible, what increases the suspicion that the entire world has, is that barely 36 or 42 hours later in the basement of a jail surrounded by police agents, he was murdered. He did not speak one word more.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954--Continued

SA 105-2909

immediate vicinity of the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V. (Chihuahuenses Transportation Travel Agency, Inc.), with offices at Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5, where LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as H. O. LEE, is believed to have purchased a bus ticket for his return trip from Mexico City to the United States:

"Arte Fotografica," Lafragua No. 4, Mexico City.

"Danubio Studio," Avenida Reforma No. 12, Mexico City.

The photographic studio located at Calle Antonio Caso No. 31, Mexico City.

It is noted that investigation disclosed that the negatives are retained by these photographic studios by date only and the names of the persons photographed are not recorded.

The following investigation conducted by Special Agent HAROLD H. CROSSETT was done to attempt to locate FRANCISCO MORALES and ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, both of whom were reportedly at the Hotel Del Comercio in Mexico City during or about the same time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was reportedly there.

AT REYNOSA, TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO:

On June 15, 1964, SA T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised he had determined that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ is a masonry contractor who, until recently, was on a job in Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, but had returned to Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

On June 16, 1964, SA T-1 advised that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ furnished the following information:

He was in Mexico City during the last few days of September, 1963, and possibly the first day or two of October, 1963. He stayed at the Hotel Del Comercio in Room Number 8 with FRANCISCO MORALES whom he was attempting to aid in obtaining employment.

While there he noticed an American whom he later recognized from news media photographs as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He did not associate with OSWALD, and as far as he knows, MORALES did not associate with OSWALD. He pointed out that at that time he had no reason to pay any particular attention to OSWALD, assuming that OSWALD was merely an American tourist.

During the time he was staying at the Hotel Del Comercio he also noticed four Cubans, one of whom he heard, probably from MORALES, was from the State of Florida, U. S. A. He described this individual as a white male, 35 to 36 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, slender build, fair complexion, and grey hair. He did not associate with the Cubans and did not learn their names or addresses. However, MORALES had some drinks with them on one or two occasions and might possibly have their names or other information pertaining to them.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2449—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450

SA 105-2909

He saw OSWALD with the Cubans at the hotel on one or two occasions, but these meetings appeared to be social in nature.

LIMA further stated that GABRIEL CONTRERAS V., a retired railroad man who resides at Priseria de Mayo Number 1, Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico, was also

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES R. WILSON:

AT REYNOSA, TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO:

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2449-Continued

2.

SA 105-2909

He saw OSWALD with the Cubans at the hotel on one or two occasions, but these meetings appeared to be social in nature.

LIMA further stated that GABRIEL CONTRERAS V., a retired railroad man who resides at Primera de Mayo Number 1, Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico, was also staying at the Hotel Del Comercio and may have some information pertaining to the Cubans. CONTRERAS probably saw OSWALD at the hotel.

SA T-1 also advised he had located a sister of FRANCISCO MORALES in Reynosa who stated her brother left Mexico City and traveled to Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, seeking employment. He was unsuccessful and recently went to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, where he is currently located; however, she does not have an address for him at the present time. She stated she expects to hear from him in the near future and will obtain an address.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450-Continued

SA 105-2909

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room Number 18 of the Hotel del Comercio located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun Number 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The records of the hotel reflect that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, was registered in Room Number 8 on September 26, 1963, and FRANCISCO MORALES, also of Reynosa, was registered in Room Number 8 from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450-Continued

During the time he was staying at the Hotel Del Comercio he also noticed four Cubans, one of whom he heard, probably from MORALES, was from the State of Florida, U. S. A. He described this individual as a white male, 35 to 36 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, slender build, fair complexion, and grey hair. He did not associate with the Cubans and did not learn their names or addresses. However, MORALES had some drinks with them on one or two occasions and might possibly have their names or other information pertaining to them.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450

1

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES R. WILSON:

AT REYNOSA, TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO

On July 10, 1964, SA T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised that on June 28, 1964, the Source had located and interviewed FRANCISCO MORALES of Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, in Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico. MORALES advised the Source as follows:

MORALES was in Ciudad Victoria seeking employment, and he might leave in the near future to travel to Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, for the same purpose.

MORALES was registered with ERNESTO LIMA in the Hotel del Comercio in Mexico City in September and October, 1963, exact dates unrecalled, while seeking employment with the federal government. He does not recall having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD during his stay there. The only other hotel guests at that time whose names he recalls were GABRIEL CONTRERAS of Chihuahua, Mexico, and one ARTURO CHAVEZ MARTINEZ, a Mexican Federal employee who is supposed to reside at Zaragoza Number 58, Ciudad de Maiz, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and who was supposed to be assigned to work at Bahia de Todos Santos, Baja California, Mexico. CHAVEZ attempted to sell MORALES an illegal Customs receipt for use in bringing an automobile into Mexico without paying import duties. On two occasions MORALES had drinks with two Cubans who stayed at the hotel, one of whom was going to Florida and was arranging immigration papers. Both Cubans were in their late forties or fifties, were about five feet eight inches in height, and the one going to Florida wore dark glasses most of the time. The names of these Cubans and other hotel guests should be known to a Hotel del Comercio employee named SEBASTIAN.

The Source advised MORALES was reluctant to discuss the above matters, and Source believes MORALES did not divulge all information in his possession.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450-Continued

1

Date July 13, 1964

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, advised as follows:

He is a masonry contractor by trade and is presently out of work. He resides several miles outside of Reynosa on the Monterrey Highway, and is usually in downtown Reynosa during the daytime. His surname is LIMA, JUAREZ being his mother's maiden name.

LIMA, and FRANCISCO MORALES, a close friend, went to Mexico City and registered at the Hotel del Comercio on about September 18, 1963. The purpose of the trip was to attempt to obtain employment for MORALES in the Comision Federal de Electricidad (Federal Electric Power Commission) in Mexico City. They were contacting officials and persons necessary for such purpose during the major portion of each day. When they returned to the hotel, LIMA, age 58, usually went up to the room and MORALES, a younger man, would stay in the hotel lobby. They were not acquainted with any hotel guests prior to registering at the hotel. MORALES became acquainted casually through friendly overtures with several of the hotel guests whom MORALES later introduced to LIMA. They thusly became acquainted with one GABRIEL CONTRERAS of Chihuahua, Mexico, whom LIMA believes to be a retired railroad man. They also became acquainted casually soon after their arrival with three Cubans who were residing at the hotel on the second floor, room numbers unknown. They had drinks with the Cubans, names unrecalled, several times. LIMA believes the three Cubans they met at first were in the hotel when LIMA and MORALES registered. Two of the Cubans were Negro males whom he recalled only as young, tall and slender, and one of them resided with and was supported by a Cuban Negro woman in the hotel. The third Cuban was a white male, age 44-46, 5' 10" to 5' 11", dark hair and eyes, dark complexion. These three Cubans had no apparent occupation.

On about September 23, 1963, these three Cubans went to the airport at Mexico City and met a fourth Cuban who arrived by plane from Cuba. He was described as white, male, age 54-58 years, 5' 7" to 5' 8", brown greying hair,

On 7/10/64 at Reynosa, Tamps., Mexico File # SA 105-2909
by SA JAMES R. WILSON/mjb Date dictated 7/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450-Continued

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SA 105-2909

grey mustache, who claimed to have owned a large ranch near Havana, Cuba, which ranch was confiscated by CASTRO. The four Cubans were anti-CASTRO and denounced CASTRO for his actions, policies, and political philosophy. The latter Cuban departed Mexico City via plane enroute to Miami, Florida, to join his wife, having received money by check from Florida. His departure was on about October 8, 1963. Sometime before this Cuban departed, a street photographer took a picture of LIMA, MORALES, CONTRERAS, and the two older Cuban men. Each person signed his name on the reverse of his respective likeness in the photograph, and this photograph was retained by CONTRERAS.

On two occasions in about the latter part of September, 1963, LIMA saw a young American male talk briefly in English to the two Cuban Negroes at the entrance of the hotel. LIMA believes these were merely exchanges of friendly greetings, but he is not certain due to his being able to understand only a few English words. This young man and MORALES never met to LIMA's knowledge, nor did LIMA meet this young man. MORALES does not speak or understand English. This young man is described only as about twenty-six years of age, having receding hair at each side of his forehead forming a widow's peak. LIMA believes but is not positive that this young man may be identical with OSWALD. He saw no other individual who resembles OSWALD in any way.

In October, 1963, funds used by LIMA and MORALES were becoming depleted, and the hotel bill could not be paid. LIMA then requested MORALES return to Reynosa, Mexico, to seek funds with which to pay the hotel bill. MORALES then checked out about October 12, 1963, and LIMA remained at the hotel. MORALES never returned with and never sent any money to LIMA, and on about November 18, 1963, LIMA arranged with the hotel to pay the bill at a later date and check out. He returned to Reynosa, Mexico. He later sent the money to the hotel from Reynosa.

When there was later publicity about OSWALD, LIMA saw the photographs of OSWALD in local news media. Those news media photographs, however, were not clear and LIMA at that time was not sure the young man referred to above was OSWALD. Due to the lapse of time, LIMA cannot state, after looking at a good and clear photograph of OSWALD, whether or not this young man at the hotel referred to is identical with OSWALD.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450-Continued

1

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT L. CHAPMAN at Laredo, Texas, in Laredo, MEXICO

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT L. CHAPMAN at Laredo, Texas, in Laredo, MEXICO

had no apparent occupation.

On about September 23, 1963, these three Cubans went to the airport at Mexico City and met a fourth Cuban who arrived by plane from Cuba. He was described as white, male, age 54-58 years, 5' 7" to 5' 8", brown greying hair,

On 7/10/64 at Reynosa, Tamps., Mexico File # SA 105-2909
by SA JAMES R. WILSON/mjb Date dictated 7/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450-Continued

1

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT L. CHAPMAN at Laredo, Texas, to locate MARTIN SUMAYA, the person who reportedly occupied Room Number 5 at the Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City, on September 27, 1963.

SA T-2 advised on July 10, 1964, that he had located MARTIN SUMAYA residing at Dr. Mier Number 2119, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and interviewed SUMAYA relative to his stay at the Hotel del Comercio on September 27, 1963.

SUMAYA advised that he is an employee of the Mexican Petroleum Industry and makes frequent trips to Mexico City and other parts of Mexico. SUMAYA stated that he has known the owner of the Hotel del Comercio for the past twenty years and frequently stays at that hotel when in Mexico City. SUMAYA stated that he recalls nothing concerning his stay in Room Number 5 on September 27, 1963, and definitely does not recall seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD around the Hotel del Comercio. SUMAYA advised that he did not recall the exact dates he was at the Hotel del Comercio in September, 1963, nor did he recall the exact mode of transportation he was using, but stated that it must have been Transportes Frontera since he always travels by bus and almost always uses Transportes Frontera Bus Lines. SUMAYA further stated that he believes that on this particular trip in September, 1963, that he returned to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, via Tampico, Mexico.

SUMAYA was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated he still did not recall having seen OSWALD or having heard anything concerning him while in Mexico City in September, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450-Continued

checked out about 1963 and never returned to the hotel. MORALES never returned with and never sent any money to LIMA, and on about November 18, 1963, LIMA arranged with the hotel to pay the bill at a later date and check out. He returned to Reynosa, Mexico. He later sent the money to the hotel from Reynosa.

When there was later publicity about OSWALD, LIMA saw the photographs of OSWALD in local news media. Those news media photographs, however, were not clear and LIMA at that time was not sure the young man referred to above was OSWALD. Due to the lapse of time, LIMA cannot state, after looking at a good and clear photograph of OSWALD, whether or not this young man at the hotel referred to is identical with OSWALD.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450-Continued

1

SA 105-2909

The following interview with SA T-2 was conducted in an effort to locate one A. MARTINEZ and one HILDA QUEZADA who reportedly traveled on Transportes del Norte bus from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 2-3, 1963.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN:

AT LAREDO, TEXAS:

On August 10, 1964, SA T-2 advised that he had conducted continuous investigation in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, through civil records and other sources of information to locate A. MARTINEZ and HILDA QUEZADA, with negative results. SA T-2 advised that in addition he has checked public records and has checked at leading downtown hotels in an effort to locate these two individuals, all with negative results.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450-Continued

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 23, 1964.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, on September 27, 1963, OSWALD registered at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle (Street) Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, under the name of LEE, HARVEY OSWALD. His name was continued in the guest records of the hotel through October 1, 1963. He occupied room No. 13.

According to the guest records of the hotel, MARIO RESENDIZ, Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, occupied room No. 21 from September 26 through October 1, 1963, and GABRIEL CONTRERAS, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, was a resident of room No. 14 from September 26 through October 1, 1963.

INTERVIEW OF MARIO RESENDIZ VILLANUEVA

On June 18, 1964, MARIO RESENDIZ VILLANUEVA was located and interviewed at the Hotel del Comercio by a confidential source abroad, at which time he furnished the following information:

He formerly resided with his sister in Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, but now resides at Progreso No. 103, Villa Frontera, Coahuila, Mexico, telephone number 103. He is self-employed, selling religious artifacts, jewelry, and curios which he buys in Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, and sells throughout the Republic of Mexico.

He comes to Mexico City at irregular intervals and

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450—Continued

usually stays at the Hotel del Comercio. He did not specifically recall staying at the hotel during the September-October, 1963, period mentioned above, but was certain he was there if the hotel record so indicated.

RESENDIZ was shown a number of photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said this person was unknown to him by name, photograph, or description and went on to state that he had never noted the presence of an American at the Hotel del Comercio.

INTERVIEW OF GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA

The following information was supplied by a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past:

On May 23, 1964, the source located and interviewed GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA, who operates an electrical appliance shop at the corner of Gonzalez Ortega and Primero de Mayo streets in Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico. The following information was supplied to the source by CONTRERAS:

CONTRERAS was in Mexico City from September 26, 1963, to October 2, 1963, and resided at the Hotel del Comercio during that period. He always stays at this hotel when he visits Mexico City, which is approximately once every month.

Following the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, CONTRERAS observed photographs of OSWALD in the press. He then recalled that on one occasion at lunch time while eating at the small restaurant next door to the Hotel del Comercio he sat down at a table with an unknown American. It was necessary for him to occupy a table with this unknown American due to the crowded condition of the restaurant at the time. After observing the press photographs of OSWALD which appeared in connection with the publicity concerning the assassination, CONTRERAS reached the definite conclusion that OSWALD was identical with the unknown American with whom he had occupied a table in the restaurant. CONTRERAS advised the source that he did not exchange a single word with OSWALD since it appeared that the latter spoke no Spanish and CONTRERAS does not understand English.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1964

CONTRERAS told source that during his stay at the Hotel del Comercio from September 26 through October 1, 1963, this was the only time he observed OSWALD, and he could furnish no other information concerning OSWALD.

self-employed, selling religious artifacts, jewelry, and curios which he buys in Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, and sells throughout the Republic of Mexico.

He comes to Mexico City at irregular intervals and

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450—Continued

American. It was necessary for him to occupy a table with this unknown American due to the crowded condition of the restaurant at the time. After observing the press photographs of OSWALD which appeared in connection with the publicity concerning the assassination, CONTRERAS reached the definite conclusion that OSWALD was identical with the unknown American with whom he had occupied a table in the restaurant. CONTRERAS advised the source that he did not exchange a single word with OSWALD since it appeared that the latter spoke no Spanish and CONTRERAS does not understand English.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room No. 18 of the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The records of the hotel reflect that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, was registered in Room No. 3 on September 26, 1963, and FRANCISCO MORALES, also of Reynosa, was registered in Room No. 8 from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963.

On interview in Reynosa on June 16, 1964, ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, a masonry contractor, advised he was in Mexico, D. F., Mexico, where he stayed in Room No. 8, Hotel del Comercio, for a few days in the latter part of September, 1963, and possibly the first day or two in October, 1963. He was in Mexico, D. F., on business and was accompanied by FRANCISCO MORALES, whom he was attempting to aid in securing employment.

While at the hotel, LIMA JUAREZ noticed an American, whom he later recognized from news media photographs as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He did not associate with OSWALD, and as far as he knows, MORALES did not associate with OSWALD. He pointed out that at that time he had no reason to pay any particular attention to OSWALD.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2451

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2450—Continued

SA 105-2909

The Alameda Central Park
and Constitution Square

The Alameda Central Park is located in the heart of the Mexico City commercial area between Juarez and Hidalgo avenues and occupies several square blocks of landscaping of monuments, walks, fountains, plants, shrubs and trees. It is provided with numerous benches for the public and access thereto is not controlled in any fashion whatsoever.

The Constitution Square, located in the center of Mexico City and commonly referred to as the "Zocalo," is several acres of paved area surrounded by the National Palace (Federal Government), the headquarters of the government of the Federal District, the National Cathedral, and one block of business establishments. It is traversed by thousands of persons daily and access thereto is not controlled in any manner.

In view of the foregoing, no effort was made to conduct interviews or display photographs of OSWALD in relation to his presumed interest in those localities.

The Palace of Fine Arts

It was observed that the Palace of Fine Arts, which is located to the east of the Alameda Central Park in Mexico City, is a huge building which, in addition to its main theater area where operas, musicals, ballet performances and symphonies are presented during various seasons, has numerous other halls utilized continuously for recitals, art exhibits, and varied special events. Access to the building is not controlled and it is open to the public at all times; consequently, no effort was made to display photographs of OSWALD or interview persons connected with the enterprises which are housed at the Palace of Fine Arts at the present time.

The following investigation conducted by Special Agent HAROLD H. CROSSETT was done to attempt to locate FRANCISCO MORALES and ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, both of whom were reportedly at the Hotel Del Comercio in Mexico City during or about the same time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was reportedly there.

AT REYNOSA, TAMAUlipAS, MEXICO:

On June 15, 1964, SA T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised he had determined that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ is a masonry contractor who, until recently, was on a job in Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, but had returned to Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

On June 16, 1964, SA T-1 advised that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ furnished the following information:

He was in Mexico City during the last few days of September, 1963, and possibly the first day or two of October, 1963. He stayed at the Hotel Del Comercio in Room Number 8 with FRANCISCO MORALES whom he was attempting to aid in obtaining employment.

While there he noticed an American whom he later recognized from news media photographs as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He did not associate with OSWALD, and as far as he knows, MORALES did not associate with OSWALD. He pointed out that at that time he had no reason to pay any particular attention to OSWALD, assuming that OSWALD was merely an American tourist.

During the time he was staying at the Hotel Del Comercio he also noticed four Cubans, one of whom he heard, probably from MORALES, was from the State of Florida, U. S. A. He described this individual as a white male, 55 to 56 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, slender build, fair complexion, and grey hair. He did not associate with the Cubans and did not learn their names or addresses. However, MORALES had some drinks with them on one or two occasions and might possibly have their names or other information pertaining to them.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3074

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3073—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUNE 22, 1964

for receipts, etc. exhibits, and various special events. Access to the building is not controlled and it is open to the public at all times; consequently, no effort was made to display photographs of OSWALD or interview persons connected with the enterprises which are housed at the Palace of Fine Arts at the present time.

U. S. N. ...
55 to 56 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, slender build, fair complexion, and grey hair. He did not associate with the Cubans and did not learn their names or addresses. However, MORALES had some drinks with them on one or two occasions and might possibly have their names or other information pertaining to them.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3073--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3074

2.

SA 105-2909

He saw OSWALD with the Cubans at the hotel on one or two occasions, but these meetings appeared to be social in nature.

LIMA further stated that GABRIEL CONTRERAS V., a retired railroad man who resides at Primera de Mayo Number 1, Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico, was also staying at the Hotel Del Comercio and may have some information pertaining to the Cubans. CONTRERAS probably saw OSWALD at the hotel.

SA T-1 also advised he had located a sister of FRANCISCO MORALES in Reynosa who stated her brother left Mexico City and traveled to Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, seeking employment. He was unsuccessful and recently went to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, where he is currently located; however, she does not have an address for him at the present time. She stated she expects to hear from him in the near future and will obtain an address.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3074--Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, on September 27, 1963, OSWALD registered at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle (Street) Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, under the name of LEE, HARVEY OSWALD. His name was continued in the guest records of the hotel through October 1, 1963. He occupied room No. 18.

According to the guest records of the hotel, MARIO RESENDIZ, Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, occupied room No. 21 from September 26 through October 1, 1963, and GABRIEL CONTRERAS, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, was a resident of room No. 14 from September 26 through October 1, 1963.

INTERVIEW OF MARIO RESENDIZ VILLANUEVA

On June 18, 1964, MARIO RESENDIZ VILLANUEVA was located and interviewed at the Hotel del Comercio by a confidential source abroad, at which time he furnished the following information:

He formerly resided with his sister in Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, but now resides at Progreso No. 103, Villa Frontera, Coahuila, Mexico, telephone number 103.* He is self-employed, selling religious artifacts, jewelry, and curios which he buys in Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, and sells throughout the Republic of Mexico.

He comes to Mexico City at irregular intervals and

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3074--Continued

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usually stays at the Hotel del Comercio. He did not specifically recall staying at the hotel during the September-October, 1963, period mentioned above, but was certain he was there if the hotel record so indicated.

RESENDIZ was shown a number of photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said this person was unknown to him by name, photograph, or description and went on to state that he had never noted the presence of an American at the Hotel del Comercio.

INTERVIEW OF GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA

The following information was supplied by a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past:

On May 23, 1964, the source located and interviewed GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA, who operates an electrical appliance shop at the corner of Gonzalez Ortega and Primero de Mayo streets in Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico. The following information was supplied to the source by CONTRERAS:

CONTRERAS was in Mexico City from September 26, 1963, to October 2, 1963, and resided at the Hotel del Comercio during that period. He always stays at this hotel when he visits Mexico City, which is approximately once every month.

Following the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, CONTRERAS observed photographs of OSWALD in the press. He then recalled that on one occasion at lunch time while eating at the small restaurant next door to the Hotel del Comercio he sat down at a table with an unknown American. It was necessary for him to occupy a table with this unknown American due to the crowded condition of the restaurant at the time. After observing the press photographs of OSWALD which appeared in connection with the publicity concerning the assassination, CONTRERAS reached the definite conclusion that OSWALD was identical with the unknown American with whom he had occupied a table in the restaurant. CONTRERAS advised the source that he did not exchange a single word with OSWALD since it appeared that the latter spoke no Spanish and CONTRERAS does not understand English.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3074-Continued

CONTRERAS told source that during his stay at the Hotel del Comercio from September 26 through October 1, 1963, this was the only time he observed OSWALD, and he could furnish no other information concerning OSWALD.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3074-Continued

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

SEP 2 1964

FIELD OFFICE

Atlanta, Ga.

STATUS

TITLE OR CAPTION

Lee Harvey Oswald

Investigation Report

Investigation made at

Atlanta, Ga.

Investigation of President

FILE NO CC-2-31,030

2.
CC-2-31,030

Flight 71 left New Orleans at 3:25 p.m. and arrived at Dallas at 5:15 p.m.
There are no manifests or any other documents to show the name of passengers

17/86



17/86

RE: FRED LEE CRISMAN

Distributed 23

MEMORANDUM
(LAVENDER MEMO)

February 19, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: WILLIAM BOXLEY, Investigator
RE: Interview with BOB LAVENDER

[Handwritten notes and signatures in a circled area]

When originally contacted from New Orleans early in January, LAVENDER lived at the White House Apartments, 523 Denning Way in Apartment #9, Seattle, Washington. He has no listed telephone. The landlady of the apartment also has an unlisted telephone. It was determined, however, that her name is MRS. JOHNSON and that her phone number is EA. 9-2130.

Another tenant in the apartment is WOLFGANG JOST whose telephone number is EA. 3-6718.

LAVENDER stated that mail could be cover addressed to him in care of DAN R. BROWN, 715 Second Avenue, N., Apartment 2, Seattle, Washington. LAVENDER insisted that all contact to him be executed only through his attorney in San Francisco (See addenda) After two days of negotiation with the attorney in San Francisco funds were advanced in the form of an aircraft ticket for LAVENDER to fly from Seattle to San Francisco and a meeting was set up at the Jack Tar Hotel on the night of January 18, 1968. The interview was conducted in the presence of LAVENDER's attorney. Neither LAVENDER nor his attorney would permit the conversation to be recorded. At the beginning of the interview the attorney required specific reassurance that this office was interested in learning nothing from LAVENDER other than his knowledge of the individuals about whom he had written the office. There seemed to be some apprehension on the part of both LAVENDER and his attorney that we might wish to inquire into matters which they implied were under investigation by Federal authorities at that time. In connection with this, it's noteworthy that arrests were made shortly after the meeting with LAVENDER in the Seattle area of a number of persons described by the FBI as Minutemen who had been conspiring to rob a number of banks in Seattle.

LAVENDER who is approximately 27 or 28 years of age, stands about 6'2 or 3" and weighs approximately 190 pounds, bears a remarkable facial resemblance to photographs of BECKHAM which appeared in the New Orleans newspapers after the latter's appearance before the Grand Jury here, stated that he first met BECKHAM in February of 1967 in a bar in Omaha, Nebraska; however, subsequent disclosure of cards which LAVENDER showed me dispute this statement. LAVENDER stated that BECKHAM showed him a Louisiana State Police badge which he carried, cards which indicated that he had been a minister in the Catholic church and in the Universal Life Church. The card from Universal Life Church showed that it's address was 1766 Poland Drive, Modesto, Calif.,

and it was issued by the Rev. KIRBY J. HENSLEY. Both BECKHAM, according to LAVENDER, and LAVENDER, according to my observations, seem to have made something of a fetish of carrying cards and certificates of membership in various organizations. For example, LAVENDER said that BECKHAM obtained for him an honorary Attorney General's card from the State of Louisiana and he displayed a card signed by the Attorney General apparently, JACK P. F. GEMILLION and dated, however, May 13, 1964. This would indicate that had BECKHAM actually obtained that card for LAVENDER as he stated, LAVENDER would have had to know BECKHAM several years prior to his admitted meeting of the man in a bar in Omaha.

LAVENDER states that BECKHAM now has broken away from the Universal Life Church and started his own church organization which he calls Universal Life Churches of America, Inc. LAVENDER states that BECKHAM always appears to be without funds, that he files various corporation papers for sundry people and makes a living from the fees he charges therefor.

LAVENDER says that the time news of the Garrison investigation into the Warren Commission first broke in February 1967 BECKHAM told him that FERRIE was a pilot, a homosexual, he made fun of FERRIE and said that he had had nothing to do with the assassination but "You watch, he'll be dead in a couple of weeks." BECKHAM also told him, LAVENDER said, of the death of an Associated Press reporter who died in bed in Georgia or Alabama late in 1965 or early 1966, whom BECKHAM claimed was killed because of his inside knowledge of the assassination. However LAVENDER could not recall the name of the reporter.

LAVENDER said BECKHAM told him he had assisted in establishing a fund raising office with SERGIO ARCACHA and LOUIS RABEL in the New Orleans area for anti-Castro activity.

LAVENDER describes FRED CRISMAN as 53 or 54 years of age, an intellectual, gray haired, "somewhat of SHAW's type", approximately 5'9" to 10" in height, 175 to 180 pounds, wears glasses when reading, owns an expensive but limited wardrobe. He states that CRISMAN is an extreme right winger who continuously writes anti-Kennedy articles and essays apparently for publication in magazines. He states that when BECKHAM was subpoenaed for Grand Jury testimony, CRISMAN called him (LAVENDER) and said that he would "kill BECKHAM if I am subpoenaed as a result of anything he says -- not that I know anything about the conspiracy, of course." LAVENDER quotes CRISMAN as having said that he made numerous trips from Olympia, Washington, to New Orleans and Dallas, that he made a number of trips with BECKHAM to the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans for meetings. He states that CRISMAN has described himself as being sadistic in sexual practice preferences.

LAVENDER states that he has seen CRISMAN on an average of once or twice a week during the year 1967 but knows of no particular aircraft journeys CRISMAN has made during that period of time.

Note: Same sexual preferences as CLAY SHAW. N.O.D.A.'s office obtained blood-stained undergarments during search of SHAW's apartment.

As a matter of fact he states that he has been almost exclusively in the Olympia-Seattle area. Note the discrepancy in this comment and the claim in the anonymous letter from Orlando, Florida, which states that FRED LEE CRISMAN of Tacoma, Washington, flies to New Orleans steadily "twenty-four times in 1967". LAVENDER at first contended that CRISMAN's unlisted telephone number did not begin with the "Main" exchange, however, when later after being tested he was shown a copy of the Orlando letter, he stated it was true, that it had been MAIN 7-4790 as stipulated in that letter but that within the past three weeks CRISMAN had changed the number and his new number was now MAIN 7-6330.

LAVENDER said that CRISMAN told him that ARCACHA SMITH and LOUIS RABEL said that they had accumulated between four and five hundred thousand dollars in cash from various fund raising enterprises and private backers. That they as a matter of safe keeping for the money had placed it in BECKHAM's hands in a suitcase and had sent him aloft flying around the country from one city to another as custodian of the money. He supposedly flew under the name of MIKE NELSON and stayed in touch with ARCACHA. Eventually, the story goes, ARCACHA and RABEL and their backers decided that the money would be used to assassinate President Kennedy. However, in order to throw the authorities off BECKHAM was instructed to land at the Miami airport in possession of some \$30,000 of the total amount, the rest being stored somewhere else and arrangements were made to have the FBI and the CIA arrest ARCACHA and RABEL and BECKHAM at the Miami airport and confiscate the \$30,000, the plan being, it was hoped, that the FBI and CIA would think that this was all of the money which ARCACHA and RABEL had been able to abscond with.

LAVENDER added that CRISMAN owns no automobile himself, that he drives friends' older model automobiles which he can borrow from time to time and that he has been ordained a bishop in the Universal Life Church from Modesto by the Rev. K. J. HENSLEY, President.

The high point of the entire three-hour interview and cross examination seemed to have been the story of BECKHAM being custodian for the four to five hundred thousand dollars of stolen funds and LAVENDER appeared to have to work himself up to telling the story towards the end of the interview. He seemed much relieved after he had told the story but throughout the interview he seemed to consult his attorney by expression, by facial expression, and I got the distinct feeling that LAVENDER was on stage reiterating a story which he had been encouraged to tell us.

LAVENDER said that BECKHAM told him he had a private detective friend in Texas City. Later he said, according to LAVENDER, that he had met DAVID FERRIE one time through the efforts of a private detective named JACK MARTIN.

I strongly suggest this entire story as well as the receipt of the letters from Seattle and Orlando bear a distinct JACK MARTIN flavor. It's recommended that the facts contained therein be taken with a generous portion of salt. If for no other reason, than the fact

NOTE: An interesting gratuitous observation by Bosley (Wood - an accredited "former" C.I.A. agent - particularly wise - our original CRISMAN file seems to have departed along with Bosley. JB

that I have never met anyone either in the CIA or among right-wing donors to political causes who would (A) entrust a large sum of money to either BECKHAM or LAVENDER or others of their ilk, or (B) permit such funds to be flown around the country in a suitcase which might become misplaced or stolen at baggage terminals along the airline routes. Some of the information about CRISMAN might be checked through the American Express Company which is suing CRISMAN, according to LAVENDER, for past due charges on a card which he held from that concern.

Of MARTIN GRASSI, LAVENDER stated that he is "A real crook" in the used car business in Seattle and that CRISMAN had introduced LAVENDER to GRASSI whom he understands is on the fringe in the Mafia. However, he was unable to offer any connection between BECKHAM and GRASSI and between GRASSI and the assassination.

5/23/68 references - file - No suit or info from American Express Co. - No record -

2-2-4701
Las, Texas

District Attorney Jim Garrison
New Orleans
Louisiana

Important

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I fully realize the consequences of my actions, and so therefore I am prepared to co-operate with your office to the fullest extent, if you think the information I have warrants it.

Naturally, what I refer to is the Kennedy assassination.

It is hard to know where to begin, because the beginning was years before I had occasion to come upon this information. This is the story, the best I can relate to you:

It seems that back in 1960 and 1961 a group of men in this country began collecting money for a so-called invasion force into Cuba. This "army" was prepared to attack and capture Castro's Cuba in an invasion sponsored by the CIA. This is common knowledge, but what is not so well known, is WHY THE INVASION FAILED! As the information was given to me, a few of the leaders of the anti-Castro force in this country decided to flee the country with a good deal of the funds collected from the sympathizers of the Cuban refugees. These men whom I will name later, were arrested in the Miami airport with the money in their possession. The arresting officers, members of the CIA, confiscated the money; amounting to almost three million dollars. Then, as the story goes, President Kennedy, feeling that he had been duped, and would be left holding the bag, and.... realizing the international consequences of such an invasion, pulled the air support that had been generally committed. This, of course, led to the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion.

Since most of the 1400 or more invasion members were either killed or captured, the Cuban leaders in this country put most of the blame upon President Kennedy himself. I feel that I have evidence, though admittedly hearsay, that can prove this course of events.

I was told this story by a man who allegedly was a part of the Cuban revolutionary movement in this country. He claims to have been one of those arrested at Miami. Also he claims to have been under FBI investigation at various times. I was in Omaha Nebraska at the time this

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was told to me, and at about the same time, as I'm sure you remember, your office was trying to get Perry Riso's girl friend; Mrs McBlaine or something to that effect, down to New Orleans for questioning. It seemed rather strange to me that she would wind up in Omaha since she really had no people there. Also, WHY did the gentleman whom I quote decide to come to Omaha? He had no job there, no relatives, and no real desire to find either. He moved to Omaha in March from Lincoln Nebraska, where he had spent about two months or less with no visible means of support. He had just previously been in the State of Washington with an associate of his.

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He says he saw Oswald in New Orleans. Also a man who "looked like Ruby".

Beckham (?) Truman
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He described the assassination scene in great detail and told me some facts about it that I had definitely never heard before.

He claims that Oswald was a patsy, a setup, to take the blame for the whole thing. Also that OSWALD WAS A HOMOSEXUAL like Shaw, Ferrie, Tippett (Dallas police officer) and a score of others.

He told me about the motorcycle police officer who claimed to have seen a man with a rifle run from the grassy knoll in front of Kennedy. (incidentally, The Omaha man claims that this is where the fatal shot came from) The police officer mysteriously had a very serious accident right after the incident, and now is a near idiot.

He claimed to have met the late President on a number of occasions, and he talked about him with very little respect.

He claims that he left Louisiana upon the advise of the Governor.

The Omaha Man and the Washington man were always in telephone contact with each other, no matter where they were. Once, the Washington man was in Washington D.C. for some reason or another and they conferred by telephone twice in that one day.

The following is a list of the names for the story above. If you feel that any of them fit into a proper place, or into your current investigation, Please contact us so we can further discuss this.

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Stedje To: *Archives*
Indicated files

J.H.

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Date 1/29/64

JIM BRADEN, 621 South Barington Drive, Apartment 6, Los Angeles, furnished the following information:

BRADEN is a crude oil producer. His mailing address is 215 South La Cienega Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California. He was in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963 on business. He had been in Dallas twice before, but that was over ten years ago. He is not familiar with Dallas.

On November 22, 1963, while on Elm Street trying to get a cab, he heard people say that President JOHN F. KENNEDY had been shot. He wanted to telephone his family, so he made inquiry and ascertained there was a telephone on the third floor of the building located directly across the street from a building which was completely surrounded by police with drawn guns, from which building the fatal shots had been fired at President KENNEDY.

BRADEN entered the building, proceeded to the third floor via elevator, found that the telephone did not work and returned to the street level via elevator. As he left, the elevator operator asked him if he worked in the building and finding that BRADEN did not, immediately called a police officer who escorted BRADEN to the Sheriff's Office which was within walking distance. There BRADEN was held for two or three hours and finally questioned and released.

BRADEN has no information concerning the assassination and both LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY are unknown to him.

- 2* -

On 1/28/64 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 105-15823
by CHESTER C. ORTON and SAs JOHN K. ANDERSON /mkk Date dictated 1/29/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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At one time, the Omaha man and the Washington man met in a hotel there and discussed plans to go to New Orleans to see a man called Sergio Arcacha. They went, but could not find him or another man they said was there. Three days later, the local Newspapers Announced that you, too had been looking for Mr. Arcacha for questioning and that he had told you he would talk to you , but not alone.

He described the assassination scene in great detail and told me some facts about it that I had definitely not heard before.

➔ He claims that Oswald was a patsy, a setup, to take the blame for the whole thing. Also that OSWALD WAS A HOMOSEXUAL like Shaw, Ferrie, Tippett & Dallas police officer) and a score of others.

He told me about the motorcycle police officer who claimed to have seen a man with a rifle run from the Grassy knoll in front of Kennedy. (incidentally, The Omaha man claims that this is where the fatal shot came from) The police officer mysteriously had a very serious accident right after the incident, and now is a near idiot.

*Crivman
of
Beckham*

was told to me, and at about the same time, as I'm sure you remember, your office was trying to get Perry Raso's girl friend; Mrs McBlaine or something to that effect, down to New Orleans for questioning. It seemed rather strange to me that she would wind up in Omaha since she really had no people there. Also, why did the gentleman whom I quote decide to come to Omaha? He had no job there, no relatives, and no real desire to find either. He moved to Omaha in March from Lincoln Nebraska, where he had spent about two months or less with no visible means of support. He had just previously been in the State of Washington with an associate of his.

The following are a few facts that the Omaha man told me, either directly or indirectly;

He told me about the pilot named Ferrie long before your office announced your interest in him. He described the man in great detail and claimed to know him personally. He also predicted his demise.

I overheard numerous telephone conversations (mostly with the man in Washington) in which he asked with great concern whether it was the FBI, the CIA, or who, that had been asking questions about them, and whether it was that they had something on him or on "one of the others".

He claimed to have either known or had met the Mr. Shaw you questioned.

➔ He was originally from New Orleans, and claims to have worked on your staff at one time as an investigator.

➔ He says he saw Oswald in New Orleans, Also a man who "looked like Ruby".

Beckham (?) *Crivman*
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He claimed to have met the late President on a number of occasions, and he talked about him with very little respect.

He claims that he left Louisiana upon the advise of the Governor.

~~The Omaha Man and the Washington man were always in telephone contact with each other, no matter where they were. Once, the Washington man was in Washington D.C. for some reason or another and they conferred by telephone twice in that one day.~~

The following is a list of the names for the story above. If you feel that any of them fit into a proper place, or into your current investigation, Please contact me so we can further discuss this.

1. Sergio Arcacha

2. Lucian Rebel

Louis Rebel

3. Fred L. Crisman WASH.

4. Thomas E. Beckham

Omaha

5. Martin Grassi

Mr Garrison, perhaps this is all hogwash. I really do not know. I can go into more detail on all of this, and I have the addresses of those mentioned above. I would come to New Orleans myself, but I do not have the necessary finances. Also, I would have to be assured of protection, at least to the best of your ability.

I have arranged to be reached through the Democratic chairman here, Mr Thomas Reagan 101 Woodbridge Way, Mesquite, Texas. His Telephone Number is: AT 5-4573

If the information I have related to you here is of any consequence, contact Mr. Reagan, and he will contact me.

Good luck in your investigation.

Mr. _____

M E M O R A N D U M

October 27, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: BILL BOXLEY, Investigator

RE: INTERVIEW WITH HARVEY L. WADE
406 So. Howell
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412
Telephone: 624-3228

On Wednesday, 25 October, 1967, HARVEY LAWILL WADE, a building inspector for the County of Hamilton, Tennessee, Chattanooga was interviewed at 11:30 A.M. in his office at the Courthouse regarding his statement contained in Warren Commission Exhibit # 2370 and in Warren Commission Exhibit # 2432. WADE confirmed that the descriptions of two men he saw with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Carousal Club, Dallas, on the night of November 10, 1963, were accurately recorded in Commission Exhibit CE²³⁷⁰ by the FBI Agent taking statement. He disappointedly commented however that it could not have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD with whom he saw the men because "Of course OSWALD was not there".

WADE responded exuberantly however when informed that OSWALD undoubtedly had a double in Dallas as well as other places with him, and seemed relieved that he had not made the mistaken identification of OSWALD which the FBI questioner had indicated he must have made. WADE located the position at the bar where OSWALD and his companions were sitting and his own relative position to that in a photograph shown him of the interior of the Carousal Club. His distance from the three men appears to have been less than twenty feet. He describes # 1 man who resembled OSWALD very much in appearance as being 5'8", 140 pounds, with long black hair and adds to his description in CE 2370 the information that he wore the hair parted on the left side and had an immature or baby expression around his mouth and chin. He estimated his age to have been in his early 20's. The # 2 man, described as 5'10" tall, stocky build, oval faced, of Mexican or Spanish extraction with a one inch scar on his left eyebrow, also had a noticeably pox-marked face. He states that our photograph of LAWRENCE HOWARD represents a man several years too old in appearance and too stern of expression. He remembers the # 2 man being in his early 30's and of more clean-cut pleasant facial expression.

MR. WADE looked at all photographs in our display kit and was unable to identify even partially any as being the unidentified men although he did comment that our 1963 New Orleans Police Department photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was identical to the man he had previously identified as OSWALD.

MR. WADE will be happy to cooperate in any way with this office including identifying photographs submitted him by mail. His address is 406 So. Howell, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37412, telephone: 624-3228.

BILL BOXLEY

Anti-Castro raids continue

Cuban Exiles Have Lear

By ROBERT K. BROWN

ANTI-CASTRO military activity in the Caribbean and Miami area has reached an all-time low. Even an occasional mention of large training camps and/or impending anti-Castro operations are now hard to find in once rumor-ridden Miami.

Present counter-revolutionary operations are limited to a few surreptitious runs conducted by small groups operating independently of the Central Intelligence Agency, which provides food, medicine, agents and a handful of weapons for their contacts in Cuba. Three or four organizations give classes on demolition and other military subjects in their offices or maintain scraggly training camps where their men exist on rice, beans, hope and the pleasure of cursing the CIA. Since the abortive invasion of Cuba which CIA sponsored in April, 1961, that agency has become almost as unpopular as Fidel Castro with large numbers of Cubans.

CIA-sponsored operations against Castro started slackening off in January of this year before the foreign ministers' meeting at Punta del Este. Failure to initiate operations after Punta del Este was explained by pointing out that nothing should be done which might substantiate Castro's charge of renewed United States aggression before the United Nations.

After that "crisis" passed, the Cubans were pacified with the story that it would take time for new CIA boss John McCone to orient himself.

Then it was said that the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was taking over the operational missions of the Central Intelligence Agency.

If the Cubans have been unimpressed by these explanations, they have been even more unimpressed with the CIA itself—its operating techniques, personnel, accomplishments, reliability and its relations with the Cuban exile movement in general.

THE exiles say CIA maintains tight control over the majority of anti-Castro organizations by its dispensation of funds, guns and its system of informants which do not spy on Castro but on the counter-revolutionaries.

Money, the lifeblood of any revolutionary movement, has been in short supply. During the successful 1959 revolt against dictator Fulgencio Batista, Cuban revolutionaries obtained most of their funds from inside Cuba—from the middle and upper classes. This has not been possible for the last year and a half. Furthermore, funds that were brought out of Cuba and made available for revolutionary activity have been expended and cannot be replaced. Thus, if

to buy supplies, the exiles look to the CIA for weapons, medicine, foods, ships and all the other materials necessary to keep a revolution going. Cuban exiles who are not corrupt, who are daily risking their lives for freedom, say they have been unable to raise any sizable amounts of money from American citizens or industry.

These exiles say that the CIA pays a monthly lump sum—some estimate it at between \$100,000 and \$200,000—to the "Consejo" which is lead by Dr. Miro Cardona, former Premier of Cuba under Castro. Cardona then parcels the money out to the various organizations that make up the "Consejo," they report.

One group which recently broke with the Consejo reportedly received a monthly lump sum of \$2,070. This was supposed to pay the rent, salaries of the department heads of the organization and office supplies.

Several Americans, who helped set up a training camp in the Everglades, reported that as soon as it became known that a training camp was in operation and young Cubans were clamoring to sign up, the CIA contacted the exile organization sponsoring the camp through Cardona and promised to contribute a sizable sum of money to the organization if it would take its men out of the field for just a couple of weeks. The men returned to Miami, the organization got the CIA money and the training camp wasn't reopened, these Americans say.

AND one doesn't have to look far in Cuban exile circles to hear numerous complaints of CIA ineptness



ANTI-CASTRO FORCES TRAIN IN SWAMPS.
Small commando raids are effective.

Here is an account of one such complaint:

Sometime ago, a Cuban millionaire bought a small World War II surplus warship (which we'll call the "Florida") and installed the most advanced navigational equipment and engines available. After the boat was equipped to the tune of better than \$50,000, the CIA moved in and offered to take care of operational expenses—salary for the 20-man crew, repairs, ammunition, fuel, etc., as long as they were allowed to control the ship.

The millionaire, who by this time was no longer a millionaire, had no alternative but to

Friction developed between the ship's Cuban crew which was captained by an American and the CIA representatives in Key West after several missions failed due to faulty or incomplete CIA intelligence reports. The CIA then attempted to force replacement of the critical, outspoken but extremely able American captain who didn't hesitate to tell the "spooks" (nickname for CIA agents) what he thought of their operations.

Eventually, the CIA was able to take over the "Florida" due to its control of the purse strings and the original crew and captain were replaced by a crew com-

manded by Roberto Bombino who had recently defected from the command of the Cuban frigate "Marti." This same frigate and its commander, Bombino, had chased and attempted to sink the "Florida" three months earlier according to one of the former crew members.

The American captain, who we'll call "Johnny," told me he was offered a year's pay and a trip around the world, or a job as port engineer of Key West if he would withdraw from the "Florida" quietly. With the rest of his crew listening, "Johnny" told me how the new, more pliable crew had promptly run the "Florida" aground while testing her.

"Since we were the only ones that could run her," Johnny laughed, "the CIA reluctantly gave the 'Florida' back to us. After making extensive repairs, we left on a mission to Cuba. A few miles out of Key West, the automatic pilot broke and we had to return to base. On our way back, we decided to test the small outboard motors that we use to power the small boats that ferry men and guns from the ship to shore. They didn't work. After stripping all 4 motors, we discovered water had seeped into the cylinders."

"Johnny" went on to charge that these motors which were supposed to be new had been

used by CIA agents in the skiing.

THIS incident caused the CIA to send the "Florida" to Key West. And once again rendered the ship unusable by burning out the engine and a generator. The "Florida's" crew has been negotiating with the CIA to repair the ship. With the money, such a repair job could be done. The "Florida's" crew has a smaller ship with which they can conduct their operations—without the "Florida's" presence.

CIA personnel who are sent to the "Florida" crew, are "stunned" and have to be taken to the hospital. They charge the CIA with the man of the West—code name "G." is an ex-Agriculture Department official who is talking about making a head of marine in the Miami area. He demanded anything but a 50-ft. yacht.

Another Cuban exile organization, the CIA "safe house" located on a small island outside of Miami came obvious, surrounding the growing vegetable farm's new owner "vegetable farm" big fuss about the planes flying over the area.

When one asked his M-3 submarine, fired single rounds, prohibited firing weapons in the area, the CIA expected the Cubans to

with weapons were not coming. Members of the organization bit were given a son submarine to under Cuba. When attempted to return only to find ammunition provided different caliber completely unusable on occasion they mm. recoiled mm ammunition.

"Jose," a v athlete who American co told how he several frier to the U.S.

We Learned to Hate CIA



WAMPS.
five.

Bombino who had been taken from the Cuban frigate on the same frigate under Bombino, and attempted to "Florida" three crew members according to other crew mem-

an captain, who Johnny," told me a year's pay around the world, port engineer of he would with the "Florida" the rest of his "Johnny" told crew, more pliable promptly run the round while test-

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we discovered seeped into the cent on to charge stors which were be new had been

used by CIA agents for water skiing.

THIS incident and the resentment it engendered caused the CIA to take over the "Florida" once again. And once again the new crew rendered the ship inoperative by burning out both engines and a generator. One member of the "Florida's" original crew has been negotiating with the CIA to repair the "Florida." With the money earned from such a repair job, the "Florida's" crew hope to buy a smaller ship with which they can conduct their own operations — without CIA "guidance."

CIA personnel, according to the "Florida's" original crew, are "stupid, inexperienced and have not guts." They charge that the head man of the CIA in Key West—code name of "Max"—is an ex-Agriculture Department official who knows nothing about marine operations, and that "Gordon," who is head of marine operations in the Miami area never commanded anything larger than a 50-ft. yacht.

Another Cuban from a different organization told of a CIA "safe house" which was located on a vegetable farm outside of Miami. It soon became obvious, he said, to the surrounding neighbors that growing vegetables was not the primary purpose of the farm's new owners when these "vegetable farmers" raised a big fuss about crop dusting planes flying over their acreage.

When one of the trainees asked his instructor why his M-3 submachine gun only fired single shots, the instructor replied, "Federal law prohibits firing automatic weapons in the U.S." Nonetheless, the Cuban said, the CIA expected these same Cubans to risk their lives with weapons with which they were not completely familiar.

Members of yet another organization bitterly claim they were given cases of Thompson submachine guns for shipment to underground forces in Cuba. When at sea they attempted to test-fire the weapons only to find that the ammunition provided was of a different caliber and therefore completely useless. On another occasion they were given .57 mm. recoilless rifles and .75 mm. ammunition.

"Jose," a well-known Cuban athlete who worked for an American company in Cuba, told how he stole a boat with several friends and escaped to the U.S. in August, 1961.

After arriving in the U.S., he said, he was promised by the CIA that he would be sent to a camp for specialized training in the near future. He commented sarcastically, "I'd like to know what they mean by near future, as I'm still waiting."

"Jose" related how he and several of his co-workers had placed large amounts of C-4—a high explosive—in vital points throughout the plant in which he worked. When, he said, they gleefully informed their American manager the plant was ready to blow up the manager frantically objected, "Don't do that. We'll be back and we don't want that plant destroyed."

THERE are confirmed reports that Cuban lackeys of the CIA also have dealt poorly with their more courageous countrymen. In December, 1960, Miro Cardone, nominal head of the CIA—financed "Consejo," invited young Cubans to join the American armed forces. Several Cubans I talked with claimed they had been promised faithfully that they would be sent directly to special training camps at which they would be taught the special skills they would need to fight the Cuban Communists.

One young chap told me that "Miro himself promised that if I enlisted I would get the training I wanted and needed. So I enlisted in the Air Force. I was sent to Lackland Air Force Base where for six weeks I did little more than polish boots, pick up cigarette butts and clean latrines. I went to my commanding officer and asked when I could expect the special training I was promised. He said he knew nothing of any such "special training." I wrote to the chief of the Air Force and was discharged shortly thereafter."

When I asked him why he thought such promises were made, he answered, "I think they want to keep us from getting in the company's hair. Cubans call the CIA the "company" as the Spanish abbreviation for company is Cia."

Last month, it is known that the heads of three anti-Castro organizations (no longer supported by the CIA) flew to Washington to confer with several congressmen. They reported they were told, "to wait, wait, it's the best way to save lives." "Meanwhile, Castro gets more and more arms and kills more of our friends," one leader commented.

IN SPITE of the CIA, Cuban freedom fighters continue to peck away at Fidel's police state. They say they feel that such efforts are not in vain. They point out that they now bribe fishermen and Castro's militia with ice, food and medicine so they can carry out their missions.

American volunteers, in no way connected with the CIA or any other governmental agency, who advise and train the Cubans maintain that a multitude of small scale raids carried out by killer-raider teams could possibly increase the strain on Castro's now straining economy to the breaking point.

According to these volunteers short hit and run missions would keep the Communists off balance, destroy morale and force them to tighten up their control even further. The number of personnel involved in such activities would be small and consequently the likelihood of the security of such missions being compromised would be slight.

One American adviser related how he and several Cubans had stayed on a key near Cuba for several days while awaiting to make a contact on the mainland. They didn't make their contacts nor did they get involved in any firefights with Castro militia. However, he said, word got out of their presence and Castro had 5,000 militia combing the area for two weeks—after the counter-revolutionaries had left. By his account it cost the American and his counter-revolutionary friends \$50 for

their trip. He estimated it cost Castro's already strained budget tens of thousands of pesos as well as consumption of precious gasoline and wear on vehicles used to transport the militia to and fro.

"You don't have to spend millions of dollars to hurt Castro," the American adviser continued. "Multiply what we did a hundred times over and he would really be hurting."

Guerrillas operating in the Escambray and resistance leaders from the cities continue to trickle into Miami with reports that men are available to fight but they can't do it with their bare hands. After assessing the do-nothing situation in Miami, they compare the Kennedy Administration's policy of hoping that Fidel will wither on the vine to the little boy that was thrown from a horse the first time he tried to ride him and decided not to try again till the horse died.

The result of such bungling, other than giving the CIA a worse name than it had after the Bay of Pigs failure, may produce some side effects that were not counted on. Several persons said it is likely that if and when Castro falls, the leadership replacing him will not be those individuals sponsored by the CIA; such leadership may come from elements which have had to work against the CIA as well as Fidel, in which case they may not turn Cuba into as pro-American a bastion as we would desire.

Re: T. Beckham EX.7

INTERVIEW CONDUCTED BY MEL GAUMER OF KTAC NEWS WITH FRED LEE CRISMAN AND ROBERT GRIFFIN (TACOMA, WASH., ATTORNEY REPRESENTING CRISMAN) - NOVEMBER 1, 1968

- A. I heard your broadcast.
- Q. Oh, yeah, you heard the broadcast, sure. And MURRAY MORGAN, of course, is on our staff, actually as a freelancer but he and I work together and, you know, fooled around with this thing all night. What I'm primarily interested in is what you have to say. I'm trying to -- I'll try to be completely fair and objective. I'm not trying to crucify anybody. But this is a story, let's face it.
- A. Most of it is absolutely untrue and has no relationship to the real thing at all and consequently I'm real unhappy with it. But insofar as the Garrison subpoena what he particularly, what he alleges is that I know people that he feels has some pertinent knowledge to the assassination. Now I don't even know what people he's talking about.
- Q. Maybe I can -- maybe I can inject a name here that I got this morning for what it's worth. And as I say, believe me, FRED, as of yesterday at this time I knew nothing about this thing except what I had read about the Garrison investigation in the past. I have a lot more information than I had then, how much of it is fact and how much of it is fantasy, I don't know. One name that I had is TOM BECKHAM. He also goes by the name EVANS, MARK EVANS.
- A. He had two or three million hit sellers, in the record business.
- Q. All right. TOM BECKHAM as I understand it is under indictment in New Orleans.
- A. No, I talked to him on the telephone this morning. He's in Omaha, Nebraska. They had an indictment for him for running a school of some kind back in Des Moines, Iowa, but they dropped it.
- Q. Well, the information that I got from New Orleans today, and as you know I did not use this, and I hadn't used it up to this point. I got this information. And I know there are some other newspeople who probably have the same information -- that TOM BECKHAM was actually in jail in Des Moines, Iowa, in connection with a school fraud of some sort. I may add that I have called Des Moines. I used to operate a radio station in Ft. Madison, so I know Iowa.
- A. All I know is TOM called me today on the telephone. He wanted to know what was going on about this thing breaking this way. And I told him that I had heard on the radio. And he said, no, after that the indictment was dropped three months ago.
- Q. Well this I can check out. One of the problems that I've run into today that you're probably aware of is this is All Saints Day and New Orleans is a very Catholic town, consequently, Garrison's office is closed. So I couldn't get there. All the county offices -- they call them parishes -- are closed. It's a parish in New Orleans, rather than a county. I also have this piece of information that I'd like to have some more information on. I understand that you have or you did in the past file articles of incorporation for a School of Criminology.

A. No, BECKHAM did. All I did was write the courses for it.

Q. Were you involved as a corporate officer?

A. Oh, yeah, yeah.

Q. Well, at this point, I wasn't -- these are all matters of record.

A. (While BECKHAM was here he filed about six corporations, all of them non-profit stuff. Some of them I wrote some of the stuff for, some of them I didn't.)

Q. All right, let me ask you this, FRED. As I understand it the subpoena from the Grand Jury down there is for the 21st of November at 10:00 in the morning. Have you been served with a subpoena yet?

A. No, I've had no official word whatsoever.

Q. Now, FRED, -- and this I don't use as part of the tape -- I'm asking you for information. In the State of Washington, who would serve that? How would this be handled? Do you know? This is a county . Would this be served by the local Sheriff

A. The local Sheriff -- you can quote this -- if the local Sheriff serves it, the State of Louisiana itself does not have subpoena power over a Washington resident. Now if it comes through a Federal court, if there's a Federal question or had a -- there's only one way Louisiana could get a witness down there -- that is their State -- would be either to have extradition or to have Federal Court.)

Q. I understand this Grand Jury is not a Federal Grand Jury.

A. No.

(inaudible)

Q. You have to have extradition papers cleared on a thing of this kind.

B. I think that I would advise my client -- I have not advised him, I haven't even consulted him, -- but I think I would advise him that if he's got nothing to hide, if he were served a subpoena and they furnished him the necessary fees to get down there, and his expenses to get down there and back, he's got nothing to hide to go down and back free. So there would be no inference of any type of guilt on behalf of my client.

Q. What about you, FRED?

A. I would go down there under those conditions.

(inaudible)

Q. As I say, these are things that should come on the record.

A. I've got nothing to hide from anybody. I'd meet Garrison if he wishes to question me about people that I know. Fine. I'm willing to give him a complete list of everybody I know.

Q. To your knowledge, have you ever talked to any of Garrison's people before in an official capacity about this investigation?

A. No, never.

Q. I mean, if you have, it's been an undercover-type guy.

A. Yeah. The only thing that I knew of was the fact that there had been Garrison investigators out in the State of Washington off and on during the last year and a half.

B. I think you should tell him what you believe the so called undercover agents are -- what they're trying to purport that you know.

A. Yeah, I think this was good. And we'll get it on the record. What the heck!

I think in all probability what they're looking for actually, the remnants of the free fighters or the Cuban free fighters against Castro of their financial fights. This is what they're looking for. And Garrison feels if he finds the remnants of that, whatever it might be, well up in the thousands of dollars. And if he finds that, whoever has it, wherever it might be, he'll find a definite lead to the person that was involved in the shooting of the President. Because as you recall, going back to his original theory, it was free Cubans who about the Bay of Pigs type thing, that were a spin-off from the Bay of Pigs, that concocted and formed this whole thing.

Well, there was a tremendous amount of money involved and TOM BECKHAM was, he was a disc-jockey in New Orleans, and pretty well educated, and at that time the free fighters were -- you know, everybody was doing all kinds of social things to help them out, all this type of thing. He served as their banker. Now how much money there was, all totaled, I don't know. I'm really not sure.

Q. Were you involved with BECKHAM at that time?

A. I never met him until he came to Washington. But why he came, I'm not sure. I met him out here. He had a couple of hit records he wanted to promote and that sort of thing and I went along with that. I helped out on it. I wrote a lot of his stuff for him, as BOB has told you. I'll write material for anybody, for anything. I earn a living as a freelance writer. Consequently, I've written for major political figures in both parties. I still do. Doing so right now.

Q. There's a rumor afoot that you've been writing an underground newspaper in Tacoma. Is there anything to that?

A. This has been laid on my back about 7 or 8 times -- one thing they brought out over and over again. Especially, people calling over the air and asking about it. I use

phraseology in that paper. But I pointed out to them that many a minister uses phraseology out of the Bible, you know. That doesn't mean they wrote the Bible. Whether a rumor is true or whether it's not true has no bearing here.

(inaudible)

Q. I think this is the way this should be.

A. I've met a couple of fellows that liked - that have written material for that, the New Times, I think you're talking about.

Q. Yes.

A. But I haven't written it. I don't have anything to do with it.

Q. Let's get to something else. Our first contact was yesterday afternoon right after you had had a meeting in the office of Mayor _____, with the Mayor Mr. Nichols of KAYE and Chief Zittel and Mr. Dukenthaler. What about this local matter? Let's get that on the record now.

A. Okay, let's get that on the record because I feel this is beginning to get a little annoying, this type of thing. In the first place, I wasn't speeding to start out with.

B. Wait, no, I don't think we should. The reason I say this is ~~XXX~~ still in the process. There's going to be a hearing on that and I don't think we should

Q. Okay, fine. (inaudible) I'll cut this part of the tape and you have my word on it. I'll -- I won't run it.

B. I think what you ought to tell us, your work with Boeing and some of what you were telling me as to maybe a feeling of Garrison-as to the accusation.

Q. Let me lead into that, BOB, and you tell me if I'm wrong. About a year ago -- and I may be wrong in this, FRED, but I think I'm right, about a year ago Garrison in a speech in Los Angeles or in the State of California that an allusion to the fact that there were some people doing work for Boeing who were involved in the assassination plot of John F. Kennedy. Now do you have any ideas what this might be?

A. Now he knows I was a former Boeing employee. I was a personnel man. I worked for Boeing a couple of years. I quit Boeing to go back to the field of teaching. Now he claims that I did not quit. That I still work for Boeing. He attempts to paint a picture of me as sort of a highly paid, undercover -- and please don't mistake underworld, I had this quoted to me back today, that I was supposed to be with the underworld.

Q. If you had called this WPIX man who had some allusions of the same kind....

A. That I belonged to a fantastic conglomeration of rather highly-paid, sort of super spies for the industrial world -- spy upon one another, especially in the field of aero-space and aero-hardware of one kind of another. Actually, it's not. I don't have any connection with Boeing whatsoever. He's made this illusion to about two or three people. And he has mentioned this Boeing thing three or four times.

B. Now the one thing I want to get eminently clear, you quit Boeing.

A. That's right. Resigned from Boeing.

Is he what?

Q. Because here again I have picked up today a great deal of things, and it's very difficult to sort out fact from fiction. And as I say, I want to be fair. Whether I agree with you or not is beside the point, you know, on anything. Whether you agree with me -- we're both in the same business. One other thing, as far as I'm concerned, and from here on out we'll say what you want to say. We'll see if we can get it all. I'm going to cut some of these extraneous remarks out. There seems to be on the part of some people in this area, some question as to your use of the title, "Doctor". Can you tell me the source of this usage on your part?

B. Could I answer that?

Q. Sure, perfectly all right.

B. He is a psychologist who has a doctor's degree, and he can legally use the term "doctor".

Q. May I ask one thing more? From what institution...

A. I got two really, but one is an honorary-type thing *for what?*
Brentridge College and it's at Falcomb, England, and you can call it by calling Falcomb 405, if you wanted. I got my transcripts and I got my -- in Latin and in English.

Q. I knew that you had a B.A. from _____ that you got in '51. Am I correct?

A. A B.A. I got in '50.

Q. I know this much. It shows you that I have done a little work. But that was fine. This is another thing. Now, at this point is there anything else you want to get on the record or you think you should get on the record?

B. I think that you should get on the record or something that even though he has not been served a subpoena in this matter, he is a local person and I think he should bring out which I told the PI last evening, he's a veteran of two wars, he's a fighter pilot who's been shot down twice, is that right? Shot down twice in World War II and again in Korea. So he was shot down three times in an airplane serving his country. He is a highly educated man who has not only been a teacher, but is presently in the radio field, who is a good citizen, and is quite shocked. And the thing that should be, because you're going to be served a subpoena in a Grand Jury does not mean that you're a victim or that there's any accusation against you, it merely means that you might have

A. That I belonged to a fantastic conglomeration of rather highly-paid, sort of super spies for the industrial world -- spy upon one another, especially in the field of aero-space and aero-hardware of one kind of another. Actually, it's not. I don't have any connection with Boeing whatsoever. He's made this illusion to about two or three people. And he has mentioned this Boeing thing three or four times.

B. Now the one thing I want to get eminently clear, you quit Boeing.

A. That's right. Resigned from Boeing.

Q. Because here again I have picked up today a great deal of things, and it's very difficult to sort out fact from fiction. And as I say, I want to be fair. Whether I agree with you or not is beside the point, you know, on anything. Whether you agree with me -- we're both in the same business. One other thing, as far as I'm concerned, and from here on out we'll say what you want to say. We'll see if we can get it all. I'm going to cut some of these extraneous remarks out. There seems to be on the part of some people in this area, some question as to your use of the title, "Doctor". Can you tell me the source of this usage on your part?

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some knowledge about something that might be relevant to some issues. So people who are subpoenaed does not have any guilt complex associate. That's why I made it emphatic at the first point, that my client, if he's served that subpoena and given transportation there and expenses, will voluntarily go. They don't have to do anything more. Isn't that right?

A. That's right.

B. I think that should be in the record.

Q. I think also at this point there is one thing I should make clear. As soon as I get back to the station, BOB, -- FRED is familiar with this, you probably aren't, -- I will make a complete, unedited dub of what I have here and I will furnish it to you so that nobody -- I will also have one myself -- and I'll try to be eminently fair and not take anything out of context. I'm not going to run this whole thing. There are a couple of points in here we want to cut off.

B. Sure. This is one of the reasons why he selected you when because I thought that your broadcast had been the fairest, on the line. At least you went to the trouble to place the calls and find out what these people had to say on the other end.

Q. I don't know whether you heard my 5:30 broadcast last night.

B. No, I didn't.

Q. After my confrontation with FRED last night, I went back and I said these are facts I have from UPI. These are things that MR. CRISMAN said to me. I drew no conclusions. That's not for me to do. All right, fine. You're ROBERT GRIFFIN. You're a Tacoma attorney representing FRED LEE CRISMAN.

B. Right.

Q. And you're FRED LEE CRISMAN and to the best of your knowledge you are the same FRED LEE CRISMAN that Mr. Garrison's talking about.

A. Right.

Q. And I'm ~~MEXILE/CARMER~~ MEL GAUMER, the news director of KTAC.

B. One point I'd like to put in the record, of your courtesy. That you did not try to ask any twisted questions. You were very fair to both myself and my client. I'd like that to go onto the tape also, that you were very courteous and very fair and very objective.

?? Q. Thank you very much.

A. One thing, I've had some -- why did I use the name JOHN GOLD.

Q. Yes, I'm glad you thought of that. This, of course, anybody in my business doesn't worry about, but other people do.

- A. We didn't know whether the program was going to be a success or not and I give Jim NICHOLS credit for this. He said I don't want to have the experience of having a program to produce unless it really clicks and becomes as popular as Party Line in the morning that you can get up and walk off with. So let me keep the name JOHN GOLD. You just use a station name. I was perfectly willing to use the name FRED CRISMAN. I didn't care one way or another. JIM thought it would be better to use JOHN GOLD. I told him not to use doctor, it had nothing to do with it. But he did anyway in promoting the thing.
- Q. General Mills has had 18 Betty Crockers, I think.
- A. People say I'm trying to hide something. That wasn't it. The reason was simply that. So I couldn't get up and walk off with the program.

MEMORANDUM

FERRIE
ODD CHURCHES

November 15, 1967

TO: ~~Mr. Garrison~~, District Attorney

FROM: TOM BETHELL

RE: MORRIS BROWNLEE and DAVID FERRIE

I spoke to MORRIS BROWNLEE in this office on Tuesday, November 7, 1967 and I asked him how he first met DAVID FERRIE.

BROWNLEE said that he first met FERRIE in 1953, as a result of BROWNLEE's interest in rockets. At that time, BROWNLEE was building model solid fuel rockets, and was interested in progressing to liquid fuel rockets. He met a friend (unidentified) who was in the C.A.P. who advised BROWNLEE that he should contact Captain FERRIE if he was interested in rockets. BROWNLEE then went to the Moisant C.A.P. Squadron where he met FERRIE (in 1953). FERRIE talked at length about liquid fuel rockets and BROWNLEE was fascinated by his eloquence and intelligence. They became friends. In 1958 BROWNLEE himself became a civilian instructor in the C.A.P. (N.O. Squadron), teaching anatomy and first aid.

0924
more info
from DELSA
on BROWNLEE

As a result of their association, and, evidently, the influence FERRIE had on him, BROWNLEE was later baptized a convert to the Catholic faith. FERRIE was present at the ceremony, in the capacity of BROWNLEE's godfather. BROWNLEE now regards himself as "somewhat of an apostate at the present time. I cannot reconcile my own convictions and the Catholic main line." His conversion, he recalls, was of an intellectual character.

E.J. Allen
Back in 1971
NYPD letter
Browlee to
release to
high school
after
Michigan
Jan...

BROWNLEE remarked that after FERRIE left St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland, Ohio (in 1940) he later became a bishop in a schismatic sect which has legitimate holy orders. FERRIE may have celebrated mass, though BROWNLEE has never seen him do so.

++ D

BROWNLEE advised that he last saw DAVID FERRIE a year before BROWNLEE was questioned by this office (which was December 1966), i.e. approximately December 1965. At this time FERRIE was depressed, and, according to BROWNLEE, predicted that he would not live much longer.

for 1970
in quarter 1
(Dad was: fine
Browlee
"Buckham")

Back of Tony Palmer's
place = M-16 1/2 granules
cleaned out after they got there
(= the place in Longfellow
with meeting?)

Jed: Jack Ruby's
betray + cable
(Tunneling)

TUCKER, SCHONEKAS & GARRISON

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
710 CARONDELET STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130

588-9014

GIBSON TUCKER, JR.
RUSSELL J. SCHONEKAS
JIM GARRISON

ARTHUR S. MANN, III

October 20, 1977

Memorandum to: L.J. Delsa and Bob Buras

RE: Material allegedly seen at Wray Gill's Office following assassination.

*Add: Proximity
of Gill to BANISTER*

□

You have requested that I go through my material to see whether or not we had encountered information which might link G. WRAY GILL'S office in some way with the assassination of JFK.

*□ Add:
W. Robert
Morgan*

You already have, of course, the phone bills we got from that office for 1962 and 1963, which include the September 24, 1963, call to the WHITEHALL number in Chicago (which call, as you know, established a linkage with Lawrence V. Meyers, who left Chicago just before the assassination to fly to Dallas where he met with Jack Ruby every night until Lee Oswald was killed).

In response to your request, I have found a series of memos -- which I collected from various subject areas -- which indicate that one CLARA FLOURNOY (better known as "BOOTSIE GAY") was in WRAY GILL'S office the day following the assassination and allegedly observed several female employees cleaning out DAVID FERRIE'S desk. It was then that she saw the diagram quite apparently referreing to the scene of the assassination in Dallas. When she picked it up it was snatched from her by one of GILL'S employees.

The memos relating to this incident, which are attached, are as follows:

1. November 8, 1967, memo from Harold Weisberg re his interview with AL CLARK and CLINT BOLTON wherein they confirm BOOTSIE GAY telling them of the incident.
2. March 27, 1969, sheet from our office lead file referring to the incident.
3. April 22, 1969, memo from Captain Fred Soule (New Orleans Police Department, temporarily attached to my staff) in which he interviewed AL CLARK and CLARK verified BOOTSIE GAY'S having told him about being in WRAY GILL'S office and seeing a chart that "indicated an assassination plot."

Memorandum to Delsa, Buras
Page two.


October 20, 1977

4. April 24, 1969, memo from Captain Soule concerning his interview with BOOTSIE GAY in which she confirmed the incident and described the "chart or sketch" which she saw, as well as the circumstances under which it was removed from her by one of GILL's employees.

5. June 6, 1969, memo from Captain Soule with two members of GILL'S staff.

6. Undated, handwritten memo from Captain Soule in which he describes the photo-copy (indicated as still in his possession) of a sketch drawn for him by BOOTSIE GAY.

Hope the attached memos are of some use to you.


JIM GARRISON

JG:JBS

attachments

For information
(Copy for Scimbra)
also for Lead files

MEMORANDUM

November 8, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: HAROLD WEISBERG
RE: Interview with:
AL CLARK and CLINT BOLTON
Dixieland Hall

Late last night and the night before I interviewed these people. CLARK alone last night.

CLARK is described to me (BARBARA REID) as a respectable homosexual of the "SHAW" type and probably well acquainted with SHAW. CLARK acknowledged to me only 2 social encounters with SHAW. BARBARA thinks a much close relationship is probable especially at such parties as are staged at JOHN DODT's.

CLARK was not the purpose of my visit. I wanted to elicit CLINT BOLTON's cooperation re: THORNLEY and if his word means anything we have it. BOLTON confirms your information that THORNLEY hated Kennedy (which BARBARA denies). He is in current communication with THORNLEY who is in Tampa.

CLARK told me that in the Summer of 1963 prior to OSWALD's literature distribution, he met OSWALD when introduced by DEAN ANDREWS at the Dixieland Hall which was then next door. CLARK says there was this one occasion only.

He has a thorough dislike for ANDREWS who he regards as an inveterate liar and a dishonest man. CLARK and BOLTON also told me of what they had been told by BOOTSIE GAY.

BARBARA REID describes BOOTSIE GAY as a homosexual of fine Southern family background occasional inheritances and the operator of a small gallery. (More on tape)

BOOTSIE GAY according to this story was in G. WRAY GILL's office at the time FERRIE was first being "investigated" by the FBI. She is said to have said she saw GILL going over FERRIE's papers in his office. These included a chart of the assassination scene.

It is my present recollection that the information was AL CLARK's and that BOLTON knew about it either by having been present or by having been told. Both described BOOTSIE GAY as the last person you would want as a witness, but believe her.

Last night I checked back briefly to see if CLARK had seen others who he knew or thought might have been ANDREWS' clients. This was negative but he assumed an openly defensive position about SHAW and his normally smiling face got hard. He would not really say he had not seen SHAW more than 2 times. He said only that he had seen SHAW twice.

HAROLD WEISBERG

HW/leb

C O N F I D E N T I A L

M E M O R A N D U M

*Re: SHAW (general file)
DEAN ANDREWS
OSWALD
BANISTER

Also re: BOOTSIE GAY
of material at WRAY GILL'S
office. JZ*

March 27, 1969 - Dictated

March 28, 1969 - Transcribed

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant D. A.
RE: THE NEW SHAW LEAD FILE

Sciambra

I. BOB GUZMAN LEAD:

(See Sciambra memo of 5/28/68; Meloche memo of 2/10/67; Sciambra memo of 3/13/68; and Navarre and Simms memo of 2/21/67)

PAUL TAYLOR said that he saw OSWALD about three or four times at Thompson's Cafe in the 100 block of St. Charles Avenue. When he was interviewed by me, he said that BOB GUZMAN probably told the FBI about OSWALD being around Thompson's. GUZMAN previously worked for Guy BANISTER. GUZMAN also puts a MR. GRAHAM in BANISTER'S office who allegedly "bugged" OSWALD'S apartment when he (GRAHAM) worked as an investigator for the State Sovereignty Commission around 1963.

Sciambra
+
Sciambra

II. AL CLARK LEAD: *(Re: BOOTSIE GAY at WRAY GILL'S office)*

(See Weisberg memo of 11/8/67 and Bethell memo of 12/4/67)

AL CLARK, allegedly a respectable homosexual of the SHAW type, who knows SHAW, JOHN DODT, and BOOTSIE GAY, told Weisberg that DEAN ANDREWS introduced him to LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the Summer of 1963 at Dixieland Hall on Bourbon Street. Dixieland Hall is run by CLINT BOLTON who was KERRY THORNLEY'S closest friend in New Orleans. Also, BOOTSIE GAY was supposed to have been in G. WRAY GILL'S office when GAY was going through FERRIE'S papers and saw a chart of the assassination scene among FERRIE'S papers. JOHN DODT and BOOTSIE GAY, who are friends of SHAW, are known for their parties which cater to the "gay" crowd. (Possible connection between OSWALD and SHAW or friends of SHAW.)

note: apparently intended to read "WRAY" (GILL)

MEMORANDUM

Re: FERRIE

Re: OSWALD

Re: ANDREWS

April 22, 1969

TO: JAMES L. ALCOCK, Exec. Assistant District Attorney
FROM: CAPTAIN FRED A. SOULE, SR.
RE: INTERVIEW WITH AL CLARK
Item # 2

In answer to a subpoena I interviewed AL CLARK who gave his correct name as ALFORD GRAYSON CLARK. He appeared to be relaxed and inferred that he would like to be cooperative. He stated that the WEISBURG Report is correct except that CLINT BOLTON was never the owner but an employee of AL CLARK. CLARK stated that BOLTON is no longer affiliated with Preservation Hall but is employed by The Vieux Carre Carrier, a French Quarter weekly publication.

Another point of error is that AL CLARK was not certain that DEAN ANDREWS introduced him to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that this could have happened, but he is not certain because he knows DEAN ANDREWS well and did meet LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Preservation Hall. Elaborating further on this point he stated that he sometimes confused OSWALD with GORDON NOVELL who DEAN ANDREWS introduced to him in regard to having a segment of Preservation Hall displayed at the New York Worlds Fair.

→ CLARK verified the fact that he told WEISBERG that BOOTSIE GAY was conducting some business at G. WRAY GILL's office and she saw a chart, that had belonged to DAVE FERRIE that indicated an assassination plot.

ALFORD G. CLARK stated he would gladly cooperate and stated his business address is Dixieland Hall, 522 Bourbon Street, phone number 523-8887.

He indicated that BOOTSIE GAY's correct name is CLARA FLOURNOY GAY who is a white female about 60 and that she is employed at Max Hill Painting Suppliers located 621 St. Peter Street, phone number 523-3132.

A D.A. Notice will be sent to her.

Fred A. Soule, Sr.
CAPT. FRED A. SOULE, SR.

*Memos dated 3/28/69
show lead #2*

M E M O R A N D U M

Re: FERRIE

April 24, 1969

TO: JAMES L. ALCOCK, Exec. Assistant D. A.
FROM: CAPT. FREDERICK A. SOULE, SR., Investigator
RE: INTERVIEW WITH:
CLARA FLOURNOY "BOOTSIE" GAY UNDER ITEM #2,
AL CLARK INTERVIEW.

* * * * *

In answer to a subpoena, Bootsie Gay came into the office on this date at about 2:45 p.m. She stated to Soule and Mr. James Alcock that she resides at 528 Dumaine Street, and is employed at Max Hills Painting Suppliers located at 629 St. Peter Street - telephone: 523-9302.

She stated that just prior to the assassination she was having G. WRAY GILL do some legal work of a civil nature for her. She made several trips to GILL'S office and observed DAVID FERRIE who had an office at GILL'S office, and she understood that FERRIE was an investigator for GILL.

The day following the John Kennedy assassination, a Saturday, she (MRS. GAY), went to GILL'S office and observed that two female employees were cleaning out FERRIE'S desk. She saw a chart or a sketch, and what caught her eye was the fact that this chart had ELM written on what appeared to be a street. There was also a building and on the street was a square with letters "VIP" written in this square.

MRS. GAY stated that she remarked to the receptionist that this should be turned over to the F.B.I. The receptionist then picked it off the desk and threw it in the trash can stating it was nothing.

MRS. GAY stated that she then took the document from the trash can stating that she would give it to the F.B.I. The receptionist then grabbed the document from Mrs. Gay's hand and again threw it in the trash can.

MRS. GAY seemed to be about 60 years, reasonably intelligent, slightly nervous and very cooperative. She appears to be the type of individual that likes to see justice prevail.

CAPT. FRED SOULE, SR.

Re: FERRIE

M E M O R A N D U M

June 6, 1969

TO: JAMES L. ALCOCK, Assistant District Attorney
FROM: CAPT. FREDERICK A. SOULE, SR., Investigator
RE: SHAW LEADS (2) - Report on interview with ALICE GUIDROZ, WF, and REGINA FRANCHEVICH, WF, as a result of interview with BOOTSIE GAY (Item #2)

On April 24, 1969, CLARA FLOURNOY, known as BOOTSIE GAY stated she saw a document (her statement on record) at G. WRAY GILL's office that she suspected was a sketch of the John F. Kennedy murder scene in Dallas.

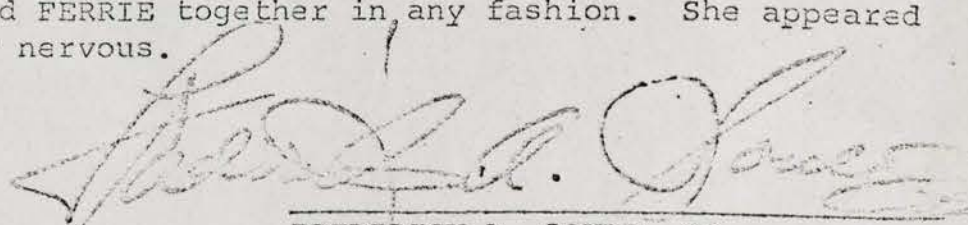
On Monday, June 2, 1969, both of G. WRAY GILL's receptionists came into the office and were interviewed regarding the chart or sketch.

ALICE GUIDROZ stated that she had never seen such a chart or sketch. She stated that she knew BOOTSIE GAY as a client of GILL's, she knew FERRIE who acted as an investigator for GILL. She said she did not know SHAW except for the newspaper accounts. She had never seen SHAW and FERRIE together and has no knowledge to prove that they knew each other.

ALICE GUIDROZ stated that on Saturday, the day following the assassination, she was not working and that she was in Baton Rouge staying at the Continental Hotel and that she was there for the purpose of seeing LSU play football.

REGINA FRANCHEVICH as a result of questioning furnished the following information: She does not recall seeing such a document (a copy of drawing by BOOTSIE GAY was shown to her). She appeared to be evasive and most answers given by her were, "I don't remember".

She knew DAVE FERRIE, did not know CLAY SHAW and she is unable to link SHAW and FERRIE together in any fashion. She appeared to be extremely nervous.


FREDERICK A. SOULE, SR.

sk

Re: FERRIE

To MR JAMES ALCOCK
From CAPT FREDERICK A. SOULE
SUBJECT PHOTO-COPY OF SKETCH DRAWN BY
BOOTSIE GAY ON APRIL 24, 1969 IN
THE OFFICE OF JAMES ALCOCK

Sir:

AS YOU ARE AWARE BOOTSIE GAY
DREW THIS DIAGRAM IN YOUR OFFICE. I
SOULE HAVE THE ORIGINAL. THIS, TO THE
BEST OF HER RECOLLECTION, IS A
LIKENESS OF WHAT SHE SAW AT
G. WRAY GIL'S OFFICE. SHE WROTE
ELM STREET, DREW A SQUARE FOR A
BUILDING. AND A SECOND SQUARE
WITH INITIALS "VIP" FOR A
VEHICLE

Soule



3

RADIO STATION KBON Division of Blaustein Industries, Inc.
304 SOUTH 18th STREET - TELEPHONE 342-8282 - OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

*For DELILAH
(Marilyn Moon) FILE*

August 4, 1968

Mr. James Garrison
District Attorney
Parish Of Orleans
State Of Louisiana
2700 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, 70119

*Re: BECKHAM
WALLE (Leonard)
CRISMAN (by inference)
(MARILYN MOON (DELILAH) = Victim)*

Dear Mr. Garrison:

Thank you for your reply to my recent letter regarding a possible future appearance here in Omaha, and I do realize that the pressure of the Shaw trial will prevent any consideration of such an appearance soon.

In my letter I mentioned my curious thinking toward Omaha, in light of the McMains and Beckham figures moving here. Your note about the SAC officer, and the SAC headquarters, seems very logical for many reasons. The day that your office issued the original warrant for Beckham I went looking for him and found him in Bellevue, in the company of a Larry Davis. Davis was, and is a newspaperman out there but has only been in the area a short time, originally from the West Coast I understand. Davis and the SAC officer are also very close. Beckham engaged a Bellevue attorney in his fight, which also was, I suppose, suggested through his friends out there. Actually I know this area like the back of my hand and Beckham had no reason to even go into the Bellevue area in the first place, if he were living in Omaha. The majority of the residents out there are Air Force.

I have a very close and personal friend in the service out there and am keeping tab on anything there that might "smell".

As I also mentioned in my letter, I have been concerned for over a year about the DELILAH MURDER case here, and over the fact that she was a dancer in Ruby's club, and had met death here in, what could be, an unusual manner.

↳ Mr. A. O. Wolf, the Public Defender, is also a personal friend of mine, and we have discussed the case. Leonard Walle, Delilah's husband of a short time first defended himself and then called in Wolf. In checking with the prison in Lincoln, the Warden tells me (and he could be

KBON PEOPLE KNOW WHAT'S GOING ON!

in trouble if it got out that he was releasing confidential information to me). he says that Walls is there and is a model inmate, and that he (Does have visitors) He couldn't tell me on the phone and I said I would press him for the names of the visitors but MIGHT want to come down and see him soon (So I can check the card on Walls). □

I can also get the trial copy if you feel that it is worth further attention, or I can obtain copies of any portion that you wish, through A.Q. Wolf.

Delilah worked at a place here called "The Roam IN", owned and operated by a Frank Forsburg. Mr. Forsburg's wife was, I believe, on the scene of the murder very soon after it happened, but that would be in the transcript of the trial.

I'm sure the name of Delilah's first husband JOHN MIRANDA might be enough for you to consider before going further into the matter, as well as the fact that Walls and Delilah were married in New Orleans. □

Forgive me if I feel that every little detail is so important, when I do know that this whole matter may not contribute in any way to your investigation, but in by some small chance it does I would feel satisfied in knowing that I have have assisted.

Or the need N.C.C. + records on him. JB

After putting what I have sent to use in determining your decision you might give me some information on a confidential basis, if you feel it would be useful... Did Mr. Shaw ever have contact of any kind (business or otherwise) with anyone here in Omaha, or anyone in Omaha that had business affiliations in New Orleans?

Thank you for your kindness and continued good health and success. If I can be of service please do not hesitate to call on me. I only wish I could get the McMains across that State Line for you!

Regards
Joe Martin
Joe Martin

Please label any mail personal please. Thank you.

FRED J. MONTAG
THOMAS D. CAREY
ASST PUBLIC DEFENDERS

OFFICE OF
PUBLIC DEFENDER
A. Q. WOLF
DOUGLAS COUNTY
COURT HOUSE
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

BENNETT HORNSTEIN
LYNN R. CAREY, JR.
ASST PUBLIC DEFENDERS

Dear Joe,

Date of death Sept. 1, 1966

Date of trial February 14-17, 1967

Leonard Wall

A. Q.

Called but you were out.

16 in Some Way to JFK Case Have Died

32
17
27 to 31
9 to 12
32
16
17
10

At the scene where several persons thought they saw shots fired. Mr. Bowers was killed in an auto accident.

13. Jack Ruby, who died of cancer at Parkland Hospital in Dallas January 3, 1967.

14. Mr. Ferrie, who was questioned by FBI and police but not linked to the assassination.

15—Edward Benavides, shot to death in a Dallas bar. His brother Domingo, whom he closely resembled, saw the killing of Patrolman Tippit.

16—Dellilah Walle, former stripper in Ruby's club. Mrs. Walle was shot to death at the Hamilton Hotel on September 1, 1966.

death at the Hamilton Hotel on September 1, 1966.

Mrs. Walle was once a dancer in Jack Ruby's Dallas night club, according to her first husband, John Miranda. The Associated Press said Mrs. Walle left before the assassination.

Her husband, Leonard Walle, has been found guilty of Mrs. Walle's murder. The Wallees were married in New Orleans.

The 16:
1. Patrolman Tippit, who was stopped after the assassination and was shot.

2. Lee Oswald, who was killed by Jack Ruby in the basement of the County Jail on November 24, 1963.

3. William J. Miller, a newspaper reporter who reported on the assassination in the Dallas apartment building.

4. James Earl Ray, who was killed by a "rate chop" in the Dallas apartment building.

5. James Earl Ray, who was killed by a "rate chop" in the Dallas apartment building.

6. James Earl Ray, who was killed by a "rate chop" in the Dallas apartment building.

7. James Earl Ray, who was killed by a "rate chop" in the Dallas apartment building.

8. James Earl Ray, who was killed by a "rate chop" in the Dallas apartment building.

9. James Earl Ray, who was killed by a "rate chop" in the Dallas apartment building.

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28. James Earl Ray, who was killed by a "rate chop" in the Dallas apartment building.

29. James Earl Ray, who was killed by a "rate chop" in the Dallas apartment building.

The College of Saint Mary and the Ancient Order of Hibernians present
FEIS EIREANN
Singers and Dancers from Ireland

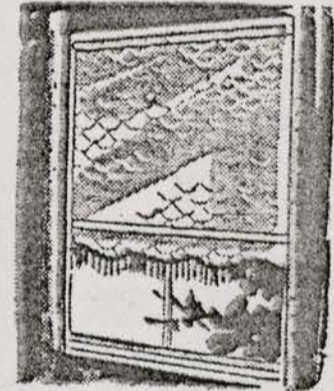
ROSELYN ART MUSEUM
CONCERT HALL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25
at 8:15 P.M.

*** ADMISSION \$2.50 ***
Tickets may be purchased at these locations:
OF ST. MARY • BRANDEIS TICKET OFFICE
PHILIPS DEPARTMENT STORE
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HALL
SEARS

Colombia Shakes
Bogota, Colombia (UPI)—A minor earth tremor was reported Wednesday in Southern Colombia.

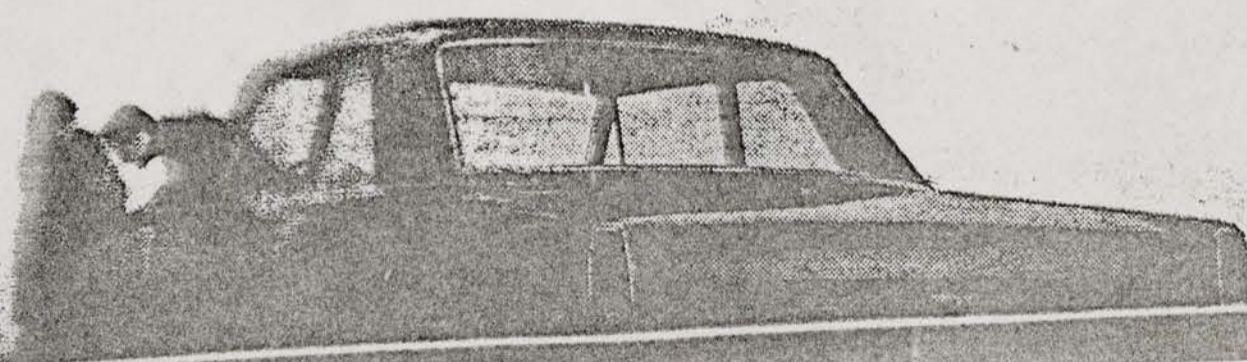
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See our 1967

Visit Omaha's Leading Window Covering
CRAFTSMAN
4102 South 24th St. Ca



Re: S/HAW

MARILYNN TATE COMPANY

Realtor

900 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70116

522-3763

August 12, 1966

Dear Clay,

I've been trying for days to get all this off to you.... since getting your wire I had no word at all of your plans or whereabouts except from a post card you sent to Marilyn. I just discovered your letter from London in the next door mailbox yesterday that you sent me on the 8th.

My work load has become staggering and I'm real unhappy about that.....our play remains a smashing success....we are now planning to run up to Labor Day and every performance has been sold out thru this coming week so far. That part is fun, but I can't seem to get ahead in my work. Therefore, this week I loath the real estate business. Jack leaves tomorrow on his vacation (the 15th that is.....I scarcely got started on this letter on the 12th before I was interrupted.) We bought 1426-28 Royal Street, Thursday 11th. in Jack's name for \$59,575.00.....\$12,000.00 owner carrying mortgage of \$47,575.00 @ 6 1/2% interest for 20 years. They don't really want to carry it but we can do Homestead or not at our option. I think this is a good deal (we have until October 15th) whether we keep it or resell it, don't you. They have to pay a commission out of this (\$3,574.50) of which I must give Bill Kornhaus 60%(\$3,574.50)....so actually we have to have only \$10,570.20 cash which looks like all will work out ok. It looks like the Ninas house will go on the market at around \$80,000 in the hopes of snagging Ricelli or a rich texan....to hear Grade Ninas tell it. I thought it best not to wait for that when the Royal deal suddenly blossomed. Kornhaus is nothing if not persistent.....but I never thought he'd shake that one loose.

?
Jack
who?

BERMUDEZ

I'm stuffing a mess of my 'clippings' in this envelope and anything else that comes to mind. Mario told me you got your mail envelope in Barcelona....now I wonder did you get the plans for your building in Madrid? I'll call you at Gaston's when you get to New York. We are paying any bills for you we deem necessary to pay....you know, like 'worthy charity' contributions. Im depositing a \$60.90 check from Kausler Insurance on an insurance cancellation rebate to your account and \$40.50 Ins. Dividend on your government insurance. Wish I had time to write you a long newsy letter but Teddy has been very sick and as usual we've got one damn thing after another. Everyone thinks I need a vacation.....I don't at all I need a rest from human beings!

Love,

Give everyone my best! Edith too!

M E M O R A N D U M

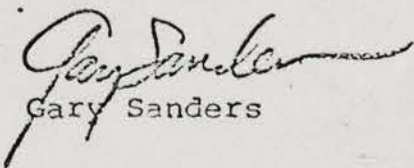
PAGE 2

RE: BERNARD GOLDSMITH

told GOLDSMITH that he had known OSWALD in the Marines.
GOLDSMITH says that since he had a secret clearance he decided
not to see THORNLEY anymore. The last time GOLDSMITH saw
THORNLEY was in January of 1964. GOLDSMITH says that he never
loaned THORNLEY any money, but if he did THORNLEY must have
paid it back.

GOLDSMITH met WILLIAM BRADY at IVAN's discussion sessions.
GOLDSMITH said of BRADY, " he turns me off, (referring to the
fact that BRADY was gay). When I asked GOLDSMITH what he thought
of BRADY, he replied, " he (BRADY) struck me as somehow dangerous",
"something wasn't right about him (BRADY)". GOLDSMITH describes
BRADY as " radical, extremist, violent segregationist and some-
what gay". GOLDSMITH did not like BRADY because of the afore-
mentioned "qualities" and thusly did not associate with him.
GOLDSMITH says that BRADY actually became violent at some of
the meetings at IVAN's and that BRADY never missed a chance
to jump on a soap box to denounce something or someone.

GOLDSMITH was very cooperative and said that if this office
had any further questions he would be available.


Gary Sanders

cc: Andrew Sciambra

GMS/gs

R: KERRY THORNLEY

M E M O R A N D U M

May 9, 1969

TO: LGUIS IVON, Chief Investigator
FROM: CLIENCY NAVARRE, Investigator
RE: PROPERTY LOCATED 2429-33 Napoleon Avenue

* * * * *

On May 8, 1969, a check of City Hall records revealed that ANNA MATTLE McBEATH is listed as the owner of the property located 2429-33 Napoleon Avenue. She has been the owner since 1943 to the present day.

This information is listed in Book 663 - Folio 428.

C. J. NAVARRE

Re: SHAW

MAY 2, 1967

(+ KLOEPPER)

(+ CHANDLER)

To
Flem
Sibbey

MR JAMES ACCOCC
CAPT. F.A. SOULE SR
Point of Information
IN RE: ITEM 4 FAG BAE

SIR:

IN READING A PREVIOUS MEMO
REGARDING ONE OF THE
ARRESTEES WILLIAM JOHNSON
THERE IS MENTION OR A NOTE
THAT A WILLIAM JOHNSON ~~WAS~~
WORKED AT INTERNATIONAL TRADE
MART IN DALLAS IN 1963. ALSO
IN 1963 F. PROF. WILLIAM KLOEPPER
LIVED AT 724 GOV NICHOLS ST
THIS MEMO ON FILE STATES
THAT THE PROPERTY WAS OWNED
BY CARY SHAW F. KLOEPPER.

KLOEPPER ALLEGEDLY RELATED TO
RICH KLOEPPER WHO VISITED THE
OSWALDS.

ADDITIONAL POINT OF INFORMATION
WHILE CHECKING HAILES 1967
NEW ORLEANS DIRECTORY ON
PAGE 210, I SEE THAT
DAVID L. CHANDLER THE FREE
LANCE REPORTER NOW OCCUPIES
AN APARTMENT AT THIS ADDRESS.
HIS PHONE IS LISTED 525-1913
RESIDENCE 724 GOV NICHOLS

(p. 67)
NOTE: DAVID CHANDLER'S NAME IS WRITTEN IN OSWALD'S
NOTEBOOK (CE VOL XVII) when he has written it as "DAVID CRAWFORD"
indicating him as a reporter for the N.O. States - which CHANDLER was not the
time. CHANDLER makes reference of being born in friend of SHAW's and
having had dinner at his apartment at 1313 Delaplane Street.



MEMO

Re: KERRY THORLEY

Thurs. May 1, 1969

To Mr. James Alcock
 From Capt. Frederick Soule Sr.
 Subject ITEM # 13 - POOL HALL

ON THURSDAY MAY 1, 1969 OFFICERS F. SOULE & KEAT SIMMS WENT TO MARTIN'S LEA BILLIARD PARLOR LOCATED 132 EXCHANGE THE MANAGER FRANK GRAHAM W/M 74 RESIDING 114 ROYAL APT SE STATED THAT HE HAS BEEN MANAGING THE POOL ROOM FOR A MR MARTIN FOR 43 YEARS. PICTURES OF OSWALD, SHAW, FERRIE, THORLEY & BANNISTER WERE DISPLAYED TO GRAHAM. ~~HE~~ HE PICKED OUT THORLEY'S PICTURE & STATED THAT THORLEY HAD VISITED THE ESTABLISHMENT ON RARE OCCASIONS. HE FURTHER STATED THAT AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN THE LOCAL PAPERS JUST AFTER THE ASSASSINATION THAT GAVE OSWALD'S ADDRESS AS ABOVE THE POOL ROOM OR 137 EXCHANGE WAS INCORRECT THAT OSWALD HAD NEVER LIVED THERE. THREE REGULAR POOL PLAYERS SIDNEY LEEB W/M 65, 1425 JOSEPHINE WHO HAS BEEN PLAYING POOL AT THIS LOCATION FOR 25 YEARS, JOSEPH LABRUZZA W/M 66, 1307 MONTANA & ANTHONY COPPOLA W/M 69, 3822 CHESTNUT BOTH HABITUALLY FREQUENT THE POOL HALL & HAVE BEEN JOINT BO PER THE LAST 15 YEARS WERE UNABLE TO

XXI
 Memo 3/28/69
 Re: Pool Hall Lead
 Lead # XIII

NO 100-16601/cv

The records of the New Orleans Police Department under Arrest Number 112-723 were examined on August 27, 1963. These records showed that OSWALD was arrested on August 9, 1963, by Lt. WILLIAM GAILLOT and Patrolmen F. HAYWARD and F. WILSON of the First District. He was charged with "disturbing the peace by creating a scene". The records showed that OSWALD claimed to be a member of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" and was passing out circulars in the 700 block of Canal Street and became involved in an argument with three Cuban immigrants.

JOSEPH LESSLIE, Office of the Clerk of Court, Municipal Court, 501 North Rampart Street, advised on August 28, 1963, that OSWALD appeared before Second Municipal Court Judge EDWIN A. BABYLON on August 12, 1963, and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10.00 or serve ten days in jail. OSWALD elected to pay the fine. Mr. LESSLIE advised that the three persons arrested with OSWALD were discharged.

Mrs. JEANNE RODGERS, Secretary to the Manager, Radio Station WDSU, 520 Royal, New Orleans, Louisiana, made available on August 22, 1963, a transcript of the radio broadcast of a program called "Conversation Carte Blanche" which was broadcast from Radio Station WDSU on August 21, 1963. This transcript revealed that, on August 21, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared on the above-mentioned program along with EDWARD SCANNELL BUTLER, Staff Director of The Information Council of the Americas which organization specializes in the distribution of anti-Communist educational material to Latin American countries. During the program OSWALD stated that the Fair Play For Cuba Committee is not Communist-controlled and that he, OSWALD, is a Marxist.

On August 30, 1963, BILL STUCKEY, Ross Agency, 525 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he had a conversation with OSWALD after the carte-blanche broadcast at which time the subject said that he had met his wife in Russia and had married her there. He claimed that she was the daughter of a Russian Army Colonel. OSWALD claimed that he had worked in a factory in Russia earning eighty rubles per month. OSWALD stated that the

NO 100-16601/cv

Russians had "gone soft" on Communism and that Cuba is the only real revolutionary country in the world today.

A Confidential Informant NO T-7, who is familiar with Cuban activities in the New Orleans area, advised on September 9, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to informant.

FRANK BARTES, 1608 Mason-Smith Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, who is a delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, advised on September 10, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to him.

A Confidential Informant NO T-8, who is acquainted with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on October 1, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to the informant.

NOTE: A VERY GENERALIZED MEMO, BUT WITNESS TOUCHES TOO MANY BASES - ESTABLISHES TOO MANY ASSOCIATIONS - FOR THIS TO BE DISREGARDED.

B/I etc... needed

Re: FERRIE LAYTON MARTENS "RUTH KYLER" (or KEELER) OSWALD (no notebook I) "FRIENDS OF DEMOCRATIC CUBA (or "TIGER JIM") CUBANS "KERRY THORANLEY" (or "JIM DYER", MORRIS BROWNLEE RADICAL RIGHT WING

BEVERLY PARLEY ON MARCH 2, 1968

"OH, YES, I THOUGHT YOU KNEW THAT I KNEW DAVE FERRIE!"

Met him in Oct. 1963. Beverly's father died in August just after her sixteenth birthday. She is only twenty now and her first flush of freedom and defiance is very vivid in her memory because of this. She had not yet started to drink or fool around with drugs so there is no question of disorientation attributable to that.

Knew and had seen at D. FERRIE'S apartment TOMMY COMPTON, LAYTON MARTENS, BEAUBOUF, & RUTH KYLER. Said that Ruth would probably have a lot more information because she was always around there. Tried to avoid any emphasis on RUTH'S name because her (BEVERLY) involvement with the group was because she and RUTH were best friends and RUTH'S father had brought a morals charge against either Compton or MELVIN COFFEE because of RUTH. BEVERLY met FERRIE in WRAY GILL'S office when she went with RUTH to talk about the investigation of Ruth's case Dave Ferrie was making.

Ruth Kyler (Keeler?) will she talk to us?

Beverly started going with Layton Martens and was convinced she was in love with him.

At this point Beverly interjected that EKKIE CHARLIE O'DELL, who was arrested at the same time (actually a day or two later) for being involved as Beverly's supplier of LSD, was one of Dave Ferrie's students in his flight instruction school.

At Dave Ferrie's apartment Beverly met a man named JIM, no last name that she could remember. Lived with Ferrie and Beaubouf. Feels he was involved in Cuban activities because of conversations. Worked for Ferrie at service station on Louisiana Avenue and later on Veteran's highway. Jim was blond, short, real light skin, about 26 or even younger, tattoo on chest, strong hillbilly accent and had either front tooth, or teeth, missing and used to say, "I got this tooth knocked out in boot camp". Went up to Ferrie's apartment one afternoon to see Jim alone. But did not say why. Says she saw a rifle laying across the bed, but not whether this was that afternoon or another time

Remember take about Kennedy

aside of Demo "TIGER JIM"

Jim Dyer? James Kirk survey of Dyer class to KT check & confirm.

BEVERLY FARLEY-----2

and that she never saw Jim after that time but that he did call her several times for her to call him but that she did not return his calls.

In November, Beverly and Layton were on Louisiana Ave on their way to Dave Ferrie's apartment because she wanted to talk to Dave. Around two or three in the morning. At first she said, "This was around the time of the assassination." And then she stopped, looked startled and said, "Say....it might even have been that trip....! You know, the ~~more~~ more I remember the more I think I might know too much."

Ask Morris about Jim

The ran into a beige station wagon or truck (which could mean a station wagon with panels instead of back windows.) and Dave Ferrie, Alvin Beaubouf, Morris Brownlee and Jim (?) were in it. Somebody had a rifle. She remained in the car but could see the rifle and apparently more guns in back. Layton got out to talk to them. She feels Morris was driving the car. She wanted to get out and talk to Dave but Layton told her to stay in the car and not bother them, they were going on a trip. Beverly asked where and Layton said, "They're going snipe hunting." She asked, (B.R.) "What do you call those green clothes, camouflage suits? They were all wearing those."

This was the last time she saw Dave Ferrie. The incident of going to his apartment to see Jim was after this and while she was there Dave pulled up in front of the house and called up to Jim but she did not see him.

The following notes are all said by Beverly in a rather disorderly way because she was in a hurry to get to church.

Somebody should try to find out why MIKE CALLYA (phone. sp.) committed suicide. Was son of a gangster. Couple of years ago in Hammond.

Malvin Coffee worked at Nichoud and Tommy Compton should know where he is, they were close friends. Last time I saw him was at Rizzo's Rest. was about two years ago with new bride, Julie. He might have been transferred to Cape Kennedy.

BEVERLY FARLEY-----3

I asked Beverly whether she had any snapshots of any of these people, singly or in a group. She said no, but Layten's mother might have some pictures. She was in Jackson at that time. She said Layten's mother was in and out of hospitals all the time.

(It seems a possibility to me that Ruth might have some pictures. Though Ruth and Morris did not date at that time, they are very close now.)

Q: FBI was questioning MARTENIS mother before the assassination?

Beverly very positively said, ^{WHEN} "Layten's mother knows something, and she was in Mandeville at time of assassination and those records were lost. Layten had his mother committed because she complained the FBI was questioning her."

Richard Owen

B.R.: When was this?

Beverly: Before the assassination. And I guess after too. You know how a lot of people think that Jesus had red hair and you see pictures of him with his hair red, well I always thought she was talking about Kennedy because he had red hair and she said the FBI questioned her about the killing of Jesus. She was in love with Dave Ferris and acted like Layten was their son.

B.R.: Did you talk with her a lot?

Beverly: Oh yes, we talked a lot and Layten's mother always said, 'The reason they keep having me committed to these mental hospitals is because they want to use my house as a meeting place for all their filthy orgies.' (5522 Camp St.)

ROGER LOVIN 2 CLOSE FRIENDS OF KERRY THORNTON

C Blocks Floor 02,

Beverly says she and Layten are definitely not friendly now. She said she met Roger Lovin while he was teaching Spanish at the Modern Language Institute above the Ep Drawer for men on St. Charles. While standing in front of the Ep Drawer with Roger on April 14, 1961, a car pulled up with two men in it. One man, wearing dark glasses, got out of the car and came over to them. Roger introduced the man to Beverly and after they spoke a moment in Spanish the man got back in the car and drove off. Beverly is positive the man was Sergio

Arnesto Rodriguez

* Q: Any connection with Arnesto Rodriguez? (Spanish Instructor)

BEVERLY FARLEY.....4

Schilling
locate this
bum!

ACCACHIO (sp.)

At the time Roger was living on St. Charles with a woman named Frances....., a social worker who has since married and is now living in Monroe, La.

For a while Roger was living at the Modern Language Inst. Frank Schilling, who was a student at LSUMO and until four months ago was working at Doubleday's Book Store, was part of Roger's crowd at that time. He claimed to a member of the Nazi Youth Party.

Beane
reluctant to
talk

The first day Beverly talked quite freely. By Wednesday, March 6th, when she stopped by again, she was beginning to feel some regrets. I suggested she talk to Reverend Green and I was sure that she could feel he would tell her the only right thing was to discuss it. She said she already had and that she had done right in discussing. She thinks that James Alcock knows Rev. Green so maybe there can be another way putting some more pressure on her. This girl is seemingly trying to tell the truth, a guilt expiation thing now that she has become a religious fanatic. But she is jittery and even with what she did say, there was a lot she avoided saying and I'm sure she still knows a lot more.

Alcock
knows
Green

LAYTON MARTENS

Beverly = Layton is Nazi type - Really
Against Civil Rights

NOTE: Follow-up interview of BEVERLY FARLEY is needed. (especially with more details re LAYTON MARTENS and his connections).
jt

ALSO: INTERVIEW with JIM DYER is urgent inasmuch as JEANNE HICKS - THORNLEY'S GIRL FRIEND - states that he was close to THORNLEY.
Interview with ROGER LOVIN - re THORNLEY - is also urgent - if he can be located. JB

BROSHEARS #2

RE: DAVID FERRIE
CLAY SHAW
KERRY THORNLEY
F. LEE CRISMAN

M E M O R A N D U M

August 8, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: STEPHEN JAFFE, Investigator
RE: REV. RAYMOND BROSHEARS
245 Golden Avenue PHONE: 436-6315
Long Beach, California

On August 2, 1968, I conducted a re-interview with REV. RAYMOND BROSHEARS. He told me that he had been informed by a reporter named MURRY, who works with the Long Beach Police Department, that intelligence officers had given information to the local newspaper, The Long Beach Press Telegram, and that a forthcoming unfavorable article would be written about him. MURRY told BROSHEARS this article would appear probably Sunday, August 11th. I told BROSHEARS that I would write an article for the Los Angeles Free Press which would appear on Thursday, August 8th, which would explain the possibility of an article in the Long Beach Press Telegram, and therefore cancel any disparaging effect which the article might have on his reputation. (See attached article)

I showed a photograph of the man possibly known as RALPH SHLATTER or "SKINNY RALPH" to REV. BROSHEARS. He said that he was not sure, but he felt that he might have met this man in New Orleans in one of the "gay bars". BROSHEARS said that he felt that if this was the man, he was going by the name of "RED" and was operating as a "hustler" in the gay or homosexual underground.

SHAW:

I showed BROSHEARS the photograph of CLAY SHAW. He recognized him immediately stating that he had known this man in New Orleans, and had met him in the company of DAVID FERRIE in late August or early September of 1965. BROSHEARS said that he was with DAVID FERRIE when he met CLAY SHAW. He said that FERRIE introduced SHAW as either "CLARA" or on another occasion, "BURT", or "CLAY".

BROSHEARS said that the first time he met this man (CLAY SHAW) was in a bar called "Dixie's". At that time he said the man was dressed in sport clothes, but later changed into a coat and tie and the three of them went in a cab from Dixie's to a restaurant which he said he would be able to locate in New Orleans, but that he could not remember the name of the restaurant at this time. BROSHEARS said that the first meeting at Dixie's had taken place because FERRIE had told him he had to go there to get some money.

After FERRIE introduced BROSHEARS to "CLARA" or "BURT", he told him that BROSHEARS had been in Civil Rights work up North. SHAW said at that time, "Oh, a Commie." BROSHEARS and FERRIE both denied that. FERRIE said that he would like to go to a restaurant with the man who BROSHEARS has now identified as SHAW, and invited BROSHEARS to come with them.

During the ride in the taxi cab, SHAW told BROSHEARS that he liked "little boys", and BROSHEARS told him, "Go find one." At this time, BROSHEARS said SHAW patted him on the rear. BROSHEARS sternly rebuked this action, and told SHAW not to repeat it. Later, at the restaurant, SHAW did repeat the gesture and was slapped by BROSHEARS. This took place at the dinner table.

The second meeting between BROSHEARS and SHAW took place at a small sidewalk cafe, the tables outside on the sidewalk, somewhere on Bourbon Street. BROSHEARS said he would be able to locate this restaurant in person as he would the other one. DAVID told him, "I have got to meet your 'blank bandit.'" DAVID FERRIE had just returned from taking the St. Charles streetcar to get some money. They both went to the restaurant where SHAW drove up in a chauffeured black car. BROSHEARS could not remember whether the car was a Cadillac or a Lincoln Continental. FERRIE said to BROSHEARS, "You remember CLAY." SHAW then apologized for his actions on the previous meeting. He said to BROSHEARS, "I had a couple of drinks, and I'm sorry."

SHAW:

The third meeting between BROSHEARS and SHAW took place when BROSHEARS went to wait on a street corner with DAVID FERRIE somewhere on a street known as Dauphine (BROSHEARS was not sure about this name, but that it began with the letter "D"). At that time, SHAW drove up and handed DAVID FERRIE a large envelope. SHAW informed FERRIE that BROSHEARS was in trouble because of what he had been saying about President Johnson. He told FERRIE of the danger of BROSHEARS being arrested by the FBI. FERRIE said to BROSHEARS, "A lot of people have threatened the life of President Johnson, but you are in trouble with the government. You threatened the life of the President. Why don't you come with me? I'm flying South and we can stay there together." BROSHEARS said that he could not go with him, and FERRIE took some money out of the bulky envelope and gave it to him. SHAW had already driven off.

FERRIE and BROSHEARS went to "LaFitte's In Exile" until 11:00 p.m. when DAVID FERRIE left. The next day two men came to the owner of the hotel where BROSHEARS was staying. BROSHEARS was later told by the owner that, "Two men were here looking for you."

BROSHEARS state that SHAW had referred to himself as a "butch queen".

I further questioned BROSHEARS on some of the information which had been related to him by DAVID FERRIE concerning the actual shooting of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963. BROSHEARS said that OSWALD had not shot the President, but that

according to DAVID FERRIE, it had been two assassins who were behind the fence. One of the assassins, according to DAVID FERRIE, was named CARLOS. FERRIE also told BROSHEARS about a boy named "BILL" who worked in the Book Depository. BROSHEARS felt that this might have been one of the assassins who fired at the President from the rear.

FERRIE had told BROSHEARS that H. L. HUNT of Dallas, Texas, had entertained HALE BOGGS after the Warren Commission Hearings. FERRIE had pointed out a connection between H. L. HUNT and HALE BOGGS previously. FERRIE had had a deep hatred for HALE BOGGS, and had linked HALE BOGGS with CLAY SHAW. FERRIE had told BROSHEARS that SHAW had some ownership in Dallas and had met HUNT through his financial dealings, possibly with Hunt Foods, or possibly through the Trade Mart in Dallas.

BROSHEARS said that DAVID FERRIE had a "beautiful machete", a Barretti Italian pistol, in addition to the possessions of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

BROSHEARS stated that he did not know GORDON NOVEL, and could not remember that name, but requested that he see a picture of the man.

Once again asking BROSHEAR about "RALPH" (the walking man photo), BROSHEARS said that he might have been the man who chauffeured CLAY SHAW's car in 1965. He said that a man had hustled him and taken \$10 from him at his hotel. BROSHEARS said that he would have met this man, if this were indeed the person, at either one of the two bars previously mentioned.

BROSHEARS said that he met a man named "KERRY" and from a picture he identified KERRY THORNLEY at the bar called Dixie's. FERRIE had commented on the similarity of appearance between THORNLEY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but had told BROSHEARS that the similarity stopped with the appearance.

BROSHEARS stated that he did know FRED LEE CHRISMAN of Oregon because he was the representative of the "Universal Life Church" in that Northwest area. (SEE SUBSEQUENT MEMO ON CHRISMAN AND HIS CHURCH)

Ex-roommate reveals

FERRIE CONFESSED HIS INVOLVEMENT
IN JOHN KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PLOT

1 August 5, 1968 Los Angeles,

By Stephen Jaffe

2
3
4 The first public disclosure of a confession by
5 any of the participants in the conspiracy which led to the
6 Dallas assassination of President Kennedy was revealed in
7 surprising fashion recently on the Stan Bohrman, Tempo I,
8 television show in Los Angeles. An ex-roommate of the late
9 David Ferrie appeared on the program as a last minute guest.
10 The roommate, Reverend Raymond Broshears of Long Beach, was
11 asked to replace a guest who had been scheduled to discuss
12 psychic phenomena and predictions of the future.

13 After introductory comments were made, the program,
14 which is in the format of receiving questions from outside
15 telephone callers, became one of significant historical im-
16 portance. In response to one of the callers questions the
17 Reverend told of his association with the late David Ferrie
18 of New Orleans.

19 Ferrie was named by District Attorney Jim Garrison
20 of New Orleans as one of the participants in the conspiracy
21 which ended in the murder of President Kennedy. Garrison said
22 of Ferrie, "He was one of history's most important individuals."

23 The caller questioned Reverend Broshears and much
24 to the shock of host Stan Bohrman, Broshears answered the
25 questions frankly. When asked if Ferrie told him of the assass-
26 ination conspiracy the his former roommate replied, "David ad-
27 mitted being involved with the assassins. There's no question
28 about that."

29 Reverend Broshears, who has tried to escape harrass-
30 ment by "individuals from mysterious sources" ever since his
31 short association with Ferrie in 1965, told of the role which
32 Ferrie had played in the plot. "He was in Houston at the time

1 Mr. Garrison has him in Houston, with an airplane waiting,"
2 reported Broshears. The Reverend said that Ferrie had intended
3 to fly the assassins on the second leg of a getaway trip which
4 was to carry them, ~~on~~ at least two of the gunmen, first to
5 South America and then to South Africa. The location in Africa
6 was chosen as a final destination because that country has no
7 extradition agreement with the United States. Ferrie was wait-
8 ing, in the Houston airport, that Friday afternoon, when the
9 two assassins, having just murdered President Kennedy, fled
10 in a light aircraft from a landing strip just outside of Dallas.
11 Instead of going straight to Houston as was arranged, the
12 assassins tried to make their escape all the way to Mexico
13 without stopping. According to Reverend Broshears the assassins
14 died in a plane crash that afternoon off the coast of Corpus
15 Christi, Texas.

16 Broshears said that Ferrie had been a nervous wreck
17 in the days of their acquaintanship^(sp. i). This was over a year
18 before the public disclosure of the investigation of Jim
19 Garrison and, according to a recent article in Ramparts Maga-
20 zine by William W. Turner, Garrison hadn't even begun his
21 probe, ^{even} secretly, until the later half of 1966. Broshears told
22 of Ferrie's fears that someone was going to kill him. "No
23 matter what happens I will never commit suicide," Ferrie
24 had told the Reverend. "He was emphatic about this" Broshears
25 reiterated.

26 Broshears said that he knew David Ferrie had been
27 murdered and thus confirmed another portion of Garrison's
28 analysis of the evidence since his probe began.

29 More questions in the assassination matter are added
30 by the case of David Ferrie. Aside from his mysterious death,
31 the strange activities of Ferrie on November 22, 1963 had
32 led Garrison to arrest him for questioning when Ferrie returned

1 from his trip to Houston. After the District Attorney's office
2 questioned Ferrie they referred him to the Federal Bureau of
3 Investigation for further questioning and examination by the
4 Warren Commission. As in most instances the Warren Commission
5 never questioned Ferrie, who, it is evident, might have shed
6 considerable light on the true events of the assassination.

7 Compounding the federal negligence is the fact that
8 the F.B.I. did question Ferrie and the forty page transcrip-
9 tion of that interview has been committed to the National
10 Archives for the duration of 75 years from the issuance of
11 the Warren Report.

12 Reverend Broshears was asked ^{by the caller} if he was ever arrested
13 for threatening the life of President Lyndon Johnson. Most
14 reluctantly he replied that he had ^{been}. But he qualified the
15 implication saying that it was for the love of his country
16 that such an incident transpired. He did not actually threaten
17 President Johnson, and he explained that he does not believe
18 in killing. "What then," Bohrman puzzled, "did you say?"

19 At the risk of being re-arrested for repeating a state-
20 ment that had caused Secret Service agents to take the Reverend
21 into custody two years ago, Broshears stated, "I said that Mr.
22 Johnson, the person who was responsible, directly or indirectly
23 for the assassination of President Kennedy, should be put to
24 death!"

25 With the energy of ten men, and the breath of a parakee
26 Bohrman activated his lips to form the words, "We'll be right
27 back after this word from Arid Extra Dry."

28 But the shock which characterizes most of the assassin-
29 ation revelations did not stop there. Broshears admissions,
30 however courageous or honest, have meant nothing but total
31 torture and harrassment for him ever since the television pro-
32 gram.

1 Since the time of his arrest by Federal Agents in
2 New Orleans for the incident of his alleged threat on Pres-
3 ident Johnson (after which he was questioned and released
4 without conviction or sentence) he has had to be in constant
5 touch with Federal offices of the Secret Service and F.B.I.
6 by order of the Federal Government. Agents from those organ-
7 izations have warned him to "keep his mouth shut" or risk being
8 committed to a mental institution.

9 After the television program Broshears was served by
10 his landlady, Mrs. Norma L. Smith, with a seven-day- limit
11 eviction notice. Phonecalls from anonymous sources told him,
12 "How many presidents did you kill today, Reverend?" And two
13 reporters from the Sunday supplement of the Long Beach Press
14 Telegram Newspaper, have planned an article for this Sunday's
15 edition which will reveal that Reverend Broshears is a homo-
16 sexual. A friend of the Reverend's on the Long Beach Police
17 Force confided that the article would not be favorable to him
18 at all. Broshears realizes that the price of breaking his
19 silence on the case could certainly bring damaging comments
20 about him and possibly endanger his life. Ironically Broshears
21 never tried to hide the fact that he is a homosexual. He answer-
22 ed, "I am a homosexual but I have never denied it." Homosexual-
23 ity is often used as a source of smear material but that is
24 usually in the case of a person who would be damaged by that
25 public revelation. Broshears only fault or sin seems to be his
26 persistent honesty.

27 Apparently, freedom of speech is something which Bro-
28 shears has always taken as a cause to defend. When an attack
29 was waged by a Reverend John C. Bonner, of the Long Beach-
30 Lakewood Area, to try and halt the sale of the Los Angeles
31 Free Press, in March of 1968, Broshears replied to the aggressor
32 in a modest but outspoken newspaper published by Reverend

1 Broshears, called "The Light of Understanding," Broshears
2 replied to Reverend Bonner's limited acceptance of journalistic
3 freedom. "In the Bible it states that if you raise your
4 children rightly, you need not fear," he wrote. Where the
5 Reverend Bonner had requested that the representatives of
6 some 47 area churches "stand up and be counted," Broshears
7 answered, "Stand up and be counted as what? A person who
8 opposes freedom of the press?" The result of this small
9 but noble defense Reverend Broshears was expelled from the
10 ministerial alliance of his district.

11 Another Los Angeles broadcaster, Eliot Mintz of KPFK,
12 invited Reverend Broshears on his show. Responding to his
13 tremendous audience interest in the events surrounding the
14 murder of President Kennedy, Mintz questioned Broshears on
15 his association with Ferrie. After callers quizzed the Reverend
16 there was not enough time allowed to the Reverend to discuss
17 his Night Ministry school which is his occupation in Long
18 Beach. Although the program closed without the discussion of
19 some of the Reverend's work in the Community Relations field
20 (finding help for "skid row" bums, improving conditions in the
21 ghettos) the oversight of time promised the Reverend ^{shall} ~~had~~ been
22 corrected by the show's host. Mintz told me, "If Mr. Broshears
23 would like to come on our show to discuss his work, and his
24 Night Ministry school and not to discuss his association with
25 David Ferrie, he has a standing invitation from me to do that."

26 It is impossible to estimate the truth or falsehood
27 of the Reverend's statements about the assassination. It is
28 certain that in his association with Ferrie he had the unique
29 opportunity to learn what Ferrie might have told the New Orleans
30 Grand Jury had he lived. In the case of the assassination of
31 President Kennedy it seems apparent that those with important
32 knowledge, who speak out, risk death. ^{In the current issue of...} Reverend Broshears explains
this puzzle in a different way. He says, "the price of silence
is death."

~~For Austin~~
~~For Paul Files~~
~~(Cuba files)~~

M E M O R A N D U M

Re: OSWALD
THORNLEY ✓

May 27, 1968

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney
RE: Interview with DAVID GRAYDON, May 27, 1968

DAVID GRAYDON relayed the following information to us. He was a very intimate friend of WILLIAM C. BRADY and for a time lived with him. He said he would regard BRADY as a definite right winger who was connected with Cuban organizations in the New Orleans area. He was a friend of ARNESTO RODRIGUEZ and for a while taught at the Berlitz Language School around 1962 and 1963. He said that BRADY also knew ROSS BUCKLEY and was very close to HELEN GLADSTONE. GLADSTONE supposedly has some of BRADY's written material and could be very helpful to us concerning BRADY. However, GLADSTONE is a personal friend and very sympathetic towards SHAW. GRAYDON said that BRADY speaks Spanish and French fluently and is a graduate of Harvard University. BRADY used to attend Cuban meetings at the International House with ARNESTO RODRIGUEZ and MARCEL GOMEZ.

GRAYDON said that he doesn't know KERRY THORNLEY and he does not know if BRADY knew THORNLEY. GRAYDON lived with BRADY from July of 1962 till August of 1962 and then from June 1963 till August of 1963 at 414 Burgundy Street. BRADY gave several parties at his apartment in 1963 and they were usually held on Saturday nights. GRAYDON said that he was told (possibly by LEE SENS) that OSWALD attended two of these parties in BRADY's apartment. He also said that BRADY knows SHAW but that he doesn't know SHAW and cannot say if SHAW had ever been to BRADY's parties.

He said EDDIE PORTER may be very helpful to us concerning LEE OSWALD. However, PORTER is in Sydney, Australia, at the present time. He said that KENNETH OWEN may be able to give us some information about EDDIE PORTER. He said he knows that the FBI has recently tried to contact PORTER. He said that BRADY has never mentioned BRINGUIER's name to his knowledge. He said he can remember BRADY pushing very hard for a politician in Texas in either a 1960 or a 1961 election. This politician had gray hair. He said that SETH HOLLEY who is EDDIE PORTER's half sister is in town living here. He said that he would try to get EDDIE PORTER's address from her.

He said that we should contact JIM SOHR who is currently a prisoner at Angola. SOHR ran an apartment house over Two Jays Bar on Decatur Street and catered to the kooky set. BRUCE OWENS lived there along with other people who frequented the Bourbon House scene. SOHR gave parties quite regularly on the top of the roof and it's quite possible that OSWALD may have attended these parties. GRAYDON said that SOHR is the type of person who would definitely have been interested in OSWALD and vice versa. SOHR is represented by TOMMY BAUMLER and is considered quite dangerous. He also spent quite a bit of time around the Bourbon House.

SOHR

SOHR

GRAYDON said we should also talk to GENE TRAHAN who at the present time is in the Baton Rouge Parish Prison. TRAHAN was a frequent visitor to the Ryder Club.

MARTY FLETTERMAN worked at Castillio's Restaurant and had a girlfriend named MORGE (they were part of the THORNLEY crowd and they are in California now).

GRAYDON said that BRADY's closest friends in town were HELEN GLADSTONE, LEKLA FREA and VERNON KELLOGG (these are all personal friends of CLAY SHAW).

NOTE: JIM SOHR, No. 195-443, Section "E", was charged with sale of Marijuana on February 5, 1966, at his residence at 506 Governor Nicholls Street. He was extradited from San Francisco, California, in the Summer of 1967. Records indicate another address for JIM SOHR of 732 Burgundy Street.

Re: ODD CHURCH material as described in T.E. BECKHAM file
(for temporary filing in BECKHAM file, pending establishment of o/c file)

15 September 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: Wm. C. Conley

RE: ABUNDANT LIFE TEMPLE, Dallas, Texas

1. Dallas County Records show that UNITED MISSIONS OF AMERICA "a Texas corporation of Dallas, Tex.," represented by O. B. GRAHAM, president, purchased the Oak Cliff Christian Church (Lot 1, Block 109/3092) at 300 E. Tenth Street, Oak Cliff, Dallas (as recorded in Vol. 5751, P. 434, Dallas County Deeds) from trustees of the Oak Cliff Christian Church, Otto H. Eisenlohr, Wad Payne, Jr. and James H. Stevens, on APRIL 3, 1962.
2. O.B. GRAHAM sold the church (shown in 1964 Dallas City Directory as the ABUNDANT LIFE TEMPLE) to LIVING WAY, INC., an Oklahoma Corporation, of Tulsa Oklahoma, on AUGUST 25, 1964 notarized in Tulsa, 8/25/64 by DORIS E. WERMUTH, a notary of Tulsa County. Return on the deed was to STANLEY C. HOGG, attorney, 1613 Kirby Building, 1507 Main Street, Dallas, Tex., from P. O. Box 845, Tulsa. The foregoing transaction is recorded in Deeds Vol. 408 P. 1163.
3. On March 2, 1966, LIVING WAY, INC., represented by its president, E. C. Conley, sold the property to REVIVAL TABERNACLE ASSOCIATION, represented by the Reverend Faye A. Spencer, whose meetings are advertised currently at the church. In its present form, the church's religion (that colloquially-described as "holy roller" and its present congregation consists of approximately 60/40 negro-white attendance.

SEC II 1

4. INCORPORATORS, UNITED MISSIONS OF AMERICA.

The Rev. O. B. GRAHAM is variously listed as Otis B. Graham and Oscar P. Graham in Dallas directories. He presently resides in a trailer park operation at 300 E. Greenbrier Lane, Dallas, but in 1964 was shown as OSCAR P. GRAHAM (wife THELMA) pastor of Abundant Life Temple, resident 1119 Sunny Glen, which was the former address of the Abundant Life Church before it moved into the 300 E. 10th street location in 1962. Of note is the occupant of 1115 Sunny Glen: HAROLD E. McCULLOUGH, used car dealer with offices at 3103 E. Jefferson.

With Graham, other incorporators, according to records in the Secretary of State's office, Austin, Tex. (there are NO records in the Dallas County Assessed Name Index) were:

1. VALTER C. TUCKER, wife Norma J., a mechanic with CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS (housed diagonally across Stemmons Expressway from the Texas Schoolbook Depository, and employer of KENNETH CODY, the bus driver of 15 years service on the Shreveport run, whose telephone number (FR 5-5591) twice appears on the last pages of OSWALD's notebook). CONTINENTAL personnel office states Tucker was employed Jan. 30, 1961 to July 13, 1962, and show that on July 23, 1962 he reported for work with the Denver Salt Lake City lines, Denver, Colo. However, another incorporator, Sherrill, see below, indicates Tucker never left the city of Dallas.

2. GEORGE L. SHERRILL, wife Jessie, residence 1010 Ravana, owner of a used car business at 513 Singleton Blvd. Despite the two-block discrepancy in numbers between Sherrill's Used Car Lot and RAY DRAWNEY's gun store on Singleton, the absence of intervening buildings across the street from Sherrill's and a short block

between their addresses made them almost neighbors. Furthermore, the proprietor of an auto parts firm next door to Sherrill's former location, states that Sherrill and Brantley were good friends. Now out of the used car business and still residing at 1010 N. Ravinia, Telephone FE 1-5154, Sherrill states GRAHAM was something of a crook where money was concerned, that Tucker is around Dallas still, and is delivering cleaning to people in the Ravinia neighborhood. He specifically named Mrs. John L. McBee of 1006 N. Ravinia as a customer of Tucker's, but Mrs. McBee denies that is the name of her cleaners delivery man. This discrepancy and Sherrill's stated hostility toward Graham need to be investigated further.

3. RED STROOPE was the third named incorporator of the United Missions of America. No further information regarding Stroope was given in the papers of incorporation. Dallas city directories show no Red Stroope in 1962, 1963 or 1964. There is shown, however, a Dale R. (Mary J) Stroope, a laboratory technician of Mobiloil, living at 1722 Las Cruces Lane. This Mr. Stroope denies that he was an incorporator of the church.

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2
Re: KERRY THIRNEY }
LEF OSWALD }

To: District Attorney Jim Garrison

February 28, 1968

From: Bill Turner

Subject: Oswald - Florida Aspects

There seems to be an accumulating body of evidence that Oswald was engaged in the same pattern of activity in Southern Florida that he was later to use in New Orleans. If true, I think there is considerable potential for getting to the working level of the assassination plot.

(STURGES:)

During my last visit to your office, I noted a page from an undated edition of the Florida Conservative citing several sources to the effect that Oswald had been in Miami. In sum, Frank Fiorini, identified as a leader of the International Anti-Communist Brigade, was reported to have documentary proof that Oswald had been in Miami during the missile crisis in October 1962 and again in March 1963. Fiorini claimed Oswald nearly provoked a riot in Bay Front Park by passing out pro-Castro literature during the heat of the crisis. The edition says that Oswald's announced purpose was to infiltrate anti-Castro groups. One was the Cuban Student Directorate. According to a bulletin put out by the DRE Miami on November 23, 1963, Oswald tried to get in the DRE but was confronted with a dossier on his pro-Castro activities. The DRE claimed that the FBI confiscated all copies of this bulletin. I note that you have made a marginal comment that Leopoldo Aguilera, Jr., an exiled Cuban leader, said in Lafayette La., during a 1967 speech that Oswald had "tried to infiltrate a group headed by Jerry Patrick, engaged in training Cubans in guerrilla warfare."

Several comments are appropriate. Fiorini is a Minuteman and a former Batista supporter. He is radical: he made a hit-and-run raid in a cabin cruiser into Havana harbor in 1962. His purpose in publicizing Oswald's presence in Miami obviously is to pin the leftist label on Oswald. The author of the Florida Conservative article is Jim Buchanan. Undoubtedly this is the same Jim Buchanan referred to in CE 2951, an FBI report of interview of one Jerry Buchanan, a brother to Jim. Jerry Buchanan said that he recognized pictures of Oswald as being identical with a member of a group of Fair Play for Cuba proponents distributing literature in Bay Front Park in October 1962. He was present as a member of the International Anti-Communist Brigade and recalls that the police broke up the scuffle.

Buchanan's information is independently corroborated by Loren Eugene Hall. He told me that there was a lively fight at Bay Front Park about the time of Jose Marti Day. The police cracked heads and broke it up. Hall did not mention Oswald, and said he himself was not present. The fight was reported in Miami newspapers. It is interesting to note, however, that Hall said he was in Dallas in May or June of 1963 when some of his associates said they were going to picket a man named Oswald who was passing out pro-Castro literature. Hall told this same version to Harold Weisberg, but on Weisberg's tape it seems that Hall almost stumbled and said Miami before catching himself and saying Dallas.

Note: In L.A. Howard, when shown a picture of Oswald by Benton, said "That's Lee Oswald."

Hall also said that Leopoldo Aguilera, Jr. is probably an exile whose first name actually is Manuel. Aguilera's contention that Oswald tried to infiltrate the Patrick's Raiders is extremely interesting, since this is the group to which Lawrence Howard and William Seymour belonged.

It is also interesting that Oswald attempted to ingratiate himself with Carlos Bringuier, the New Orleans delegate of the DRE, and that there was a similar scuffle involving Bringuier and his cohorts, Cruz and Hernandez. In this respect I call your attention to the FBI interview report which has been forwarded to your office that states in part: "Leopoldo Ramos Ducos, Supra, advised that Ana Maria Del Valle voluntarily appeared at his office on November 20, 1963. She related information that Miguel Cruz told her, 'We killed Kennedy and the next will be Ramos Ducos.'" Ramos Ducos is a former Puerto Rico Teamsters official. He links Jack Ruby to Frank Chavez, who apparently succeeded him as an official of the San Juan local. Also, it is noteworthy that Vance Blalock, a protege of Bringuier's, said that when Oswald visited Bringuier's store he mentioned having been in Florida and having contacted an anti-Castro organization there.

According to David Kroman, Richard Nagell says that Oswald was picked up and brought into a group by seven Cubans in Florida in December 1962. At first, this seems improbable, since Oswald was employed at Jagers-Chiles-Stovall in Dallas from October 12, 1962 to April 6, 1963. CE 1850 reflects that Oswald worked steadily there and could only have gone to Florida on weekends. The alternative are that Nagell is in error on his dates or the "Oswald" in Florida was the second Oswald. I would opt for the former. Since Oswald apparently was seen twice in Florida, it could well have been that he went there immediately before and immediately after his employment at J-C-S. It might be pertinent to note that Donald Norton places him in Monterrey, Mexico on CIA business the latter part of September 1962.

Fred Newcombe, who has been doing some interesting photographic analysis in Los Angeles, has compared a photograph of a Cuban in fatigues who was being trained by Patrick's Raiders with the photograph of the Cuban being led into the police car at Dealey Plaza (and who appears in the Altgen photograph standing on the corner of Elm and Houston in front of the Dal-Tex Building). He says it is possible they are one and the same, but this will never be conclusive due to the vagueness of the photograph taken in Florida. Howard was shown the photograph but did not recognize the man.

According to Jim Rose, William Cuthbert Brady was seen often around the Tampa Airport, at the far side of the field from where the commercial terminal is. Rose thinks he was operating as a CIA bag man out of Montreal (Canadian Pacific flies direct from Montreal to Tampa). Kiple and Montreal, and there is a secret file entitled "Report that Lee Harvey Oswald in Montreal summer 1963." David Ferrie reportedly flew out of Tampa in his anti-Castro activity.

(Note: General Dynamics of Canada has offices in Montreal + Toronto)

---3---

Some time ago Jim Rose mentioned a Tom Dunkin of Atlanta, Georgia, has having an extensive file and numerous photographs of anti-Castro Florida groups. Dunkin, who may have used the Atlanta Journal as cover, has phone number 758-8850. Rose recalled Dunkin in Miami at the DuPont Plaza Hotel with a very powerful, large Latin man who had considerable menace about him. Rose thinks that Dunkin may have had CIA affiliation, that the Latin certainly did. However, he thinks Dunkin is a reasonable man and might be approached

Coincidentally, both Howard and Hall have acknowledged knowing Dunkin. Howard told Rose the other day that the large Latin had recently been in contact with him, although he did not give his name. He said the man contacted him about another invasion of Haiti. If you will recall, some 70 men were arrested in January 1967; they supposedly were poised for an invasion of Haiti as a springboard to Cuba. The group was Rolando Masferrer's. He just was sentenced to 4 years on the rap. But it looks like that roundup was a diversion and another well-financed one is in the wind. Howard told Rose that he does not believe Masferrer was involved in the assassination ("He's too smart for that") but that certain persons in the ring around him could well have been.

As you will recall, Howard, Hall and Seymour brought up a Kikki Masferrer, a dentist living in Miami but reportedly in Dallas at the time of the Odio visitation. He is a brother to Rolando.

Rose also states that Sergio Arcacha Smith was in Ybor City, part of Tampa, frequently.

Rose says that one Matthew T. Kenny, Jr., a UPI man in the Miami Herald Building who lives in Coral Gables, is the CIA Latin watcher. He has files, photographs, works with the anti-Castro groups and could be approached.

This memo has been somewhat discursive, but I wanted to make the point that it is entirely possible that Oswald was indeed taken into one of the Cuban groups in Florida. I think there is a fertile field for investigation there and I would like to see Jim Rose go there and try to exploit the numerous contacts, including Dunkin, that he has in the area.

There is an interesting footnote. Prior to your investigation becoming public knowledge, I received an anonymous letter from Detroit from a person obviously a Latin who had lived in Miami in the early sixties. The writer mentioned the bitterness of the Batista exile "militarists" towards Castro, and said: "the second man with Oswald was a Cuban refugee officer who used to be in the Cuban Army under Batista. This is what I overheard when I was in Miami City several years ago. No, Oswald was not alone...The Cuban officer took Oswald, used cheap rifle and gave him the best one which the Cuban used on Kennedy, yes, exchange of rifles...Oswald was promised \$\$\$ but he didn't get any. There is where Jack Ruby's entrance...Big money was promised by the oil magnets of Texas to some one..." The letter is very consistent with what Nagell has said.

more facts
responses.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

HEARINGS ON MARCH 16, 1977

WITNESS: SANTO TRAFFICANTE

Accompanied by Henry Gonzalez, Attorney, of Tampa, Florida.

QUESTIONS:

1. Have you ever been with the CIA or any other federal agencies?
2. Have you ever known Johnny Rosselli?
3. Have you ever known Sam Giancana?
4. Do you know Robert Maheu?
5. Prior to November 22, 1963, did you know of the assassination?
6. Prior to November 22, 1963, did you advise others of any such information?
7. Prior to November 22, 1963, did you know Jack Ruby?
8. Have you ever met with the CIA to discuss assassinations of world leaders?
9. Is any federal agency giving you any immunity regarding your involvement in assassinations of world leaders?
10. Did you ever discuss assassination plans with any other individuals?
11. Were you visited by Jack Ruby while in prison in Cuba?

IN EACH AND EVERY CASE, the witness, or his attorney responded by refusing to answer, citing his "constitutional rights" under the 1st, 4th, 5th and 14th amendments to the US Constitution.

THE WITNESS WAS ALSO ORDERED TO PRODUCE any documents, memoranda and any other materials he might have relating to the following subjects:

1. Alpha 66
2. No Name Key Group
3. International Anticommunist Brigade
4. Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC)
5. Witness' release from prison in Cuba.
6. Attempted assassination of Fidel Castro
7. Attempted or actual assassination of John F Kennedy.

A TIME FRAME FOR THESE SUBJECTS was given as being from January, 1958, through December, 1964. The witness provided nothing in this area.

THE WITNESS WAS excused but was kept under subpoena.

THE COMMITTEE recessed and indicated that it would reconvene in executive session to discuss the witness' refusal to comply.

THE CHAIRMAN indicated to the witness that he may be cited for contempt of Congress and indicated further that his citation of the 1st, 4th, 5th and 14th amendments may be inappropriate.

9/2

Re: THORNLEY ✓
Re: OSWALD

M E M O R A N D U M

November 7, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: TOM BETHELL

RE: MARINE CORPS SERVICE OF OSWALD, HEINDEL & THORNLEY

OSWALD, HEINDEL and THORNLEY served in the Marine Corps throughout the following periods:

NAME	FROM	TO
OSWALD	October 26, 1956	September 11, 1959
HEINDEL	July 15, 1957	July 15, 1961
THORNLEY	Approx. Sep. 1958	Approx. Sep. 1960

(The exact dates of THORNLEY's service are not recorded in his testimony. He had been in the Marine Corps Reserve "for many years" and went on active duty around September 1958 "to serve my two year obligation in the Marine Reserve") (11 H 84)

DETAILS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S SERVICE

Oct. 26, 1956	Reported for duty, San Diego, Calif.
Jan. 18, 1957	Reported to Camp Pendleton, Calif., for further training. (Weekend trip to Tijuana at this time.)
Feb. 27	2 weeks leave. (Possibly taken in Fort Worth.)
Mar. 18	To Naval Air Technical Training Center at Naval Air Station in Jacksonville, Fla. Granted security clearance up to 'confidential' level.
May 3	Left for Keesler Airforce Base, Biloxi, Miss.
June 17	Finished course.
June 20	On leave.
June 25	Became an Aviation Electronics Operator.
July 9	To Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, (near Santa Ana), Calif.
Aug. 22	Departed for Yokosuka, Japan, onboard U.S.S. Bexar.
Sep. 12	Arrived Japan. OSWALD assigned to Marine Air control Squadron No. 1 at Atsugi, as radar operator.
Oct. 27	Accidentally shot himself in the elbow.
Nov. 15	Discharged from hospital.
Nov. 20	Maneuvers in Philippine Islands, & Corregidor.
Mar. 18, 1958	Returned to Atsugi.
Apr. 11	Court martial for possession of unregistered weapon.
June 27	Second court martial for pouring drink at NCO.
Sep. 14	Sailed for South China Sea.

Oct. 5	Returned to Atsugi.
Nov. 2	Departed for U.S. aboard U.S.N.S. Barrett
Nov. 15	Arrived San Francisco
Nov. 19	30 days leave.
Dec. 22	Assigned to Marine Air Control Squadron at El Toro.
Feb. 25, 1959	Took foreign language qualification test.
"Spring"	Met KERRY THORNLEY and NELSON DELGADO.
Mar. 19	Applied to Albert Schweitzer College.
Aug. 17	Submitted request for Dependency Discharge.
Aug. 28	Approval recommended by Dependency Discharge Board.
Sep. 4	Applied for passport in Santa Ana.
Sep. 4	Transferred out of MACS-9 "in preparation for his discharge."
Sep. 10	Passport "routinely issued".
Sep. 11	Transferred to Marine Corps Reserves.
Sep. 14	Arrived in Fort Worth
Sep. 17	Arrived in New Orleans
Sep. 20	S.S. Marion Lykes sailed for Europe with OSWALD aboard.

JOHN RENE HEINDEL

Stated by affidavit (8 H 318) that he was in the Marine Corps from July 15, 1957 until July 15, 1961. He was stationed at Atsugi with OSWALD. Under oath HEINDEL stated he does not recall seeing OSWALD at El Toro. In his statement of September 19, 1967, HEINDEL says "OSWALD must have been on the same ship with us." OSWALD departed for Japan on August 22, 1957, and HEINDEL says he arrived at Atsugi in the latter part of August, 1957.

KERRY THORNLEY

In his affidavit of September 28, 1967 recalls that OSWALD spoke Russian in the ranks at El Toro, not Atsugi, in the Spring of 1959. THORNLEY was not asked if he had been to Atsugi. He left El Toro and went "overseas" in June 1959. (11 H 85). THORNLEY testified that he arrived in New Orleans on either September 3 or 4, 1963 (11 H 110). He had come from Mexico City, where he had spent six days.

There follows a list of names of people who served in the Marines and who either did or might have known OSWALD:

NAME	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Kerry Thornley	Testimony, 11 H 82 - 115
John Rene Heindel	Affidavit, 8 H 318
Nelson Delgado	Testimony, 8 H 228 - 265
Richard Cole	8 H 322
Allen Felde	Warren Report, p. 682
Daniel Powers	Testimony, 8 H 266 - 289
Paul Edward Murphy	8 H 320
John Donovan	Testimony, 8 H 289 - 303
Henry T. Rousell	8 H 320
Oval Jones	Heindel FBI interview

NAME	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Leonard Corfley	Heindel Testimony
Harry Cook	"
Bob Hall	"
Bob Moska	"
Jerry Cox	"
Sgt. Bennerfield	"
James Anthony Botelho	8 H 315
Donald Peter Camarta	8 H 316
Peter Francis Connor	8 H 317
Allen D. Graf	8 H 318
David Christie Murray	8 H 319
Erwin Donald Lewis	8 H 323
Mack Osborne	8 H 321
(FNU) Dijonovich	Delgado Testimony
M/Sgt. Spar	Thornley Testimony
Colonel Poindexter	"
Charles Weis	"
(FNU) Cooley	"
Lt. Cupenack	Delgado Testimony
Don Murray	"
PFC Wald	"
St. Funk	"
Lt. Depadro	"
Sgt. Lusk	"
Walt Watts	"